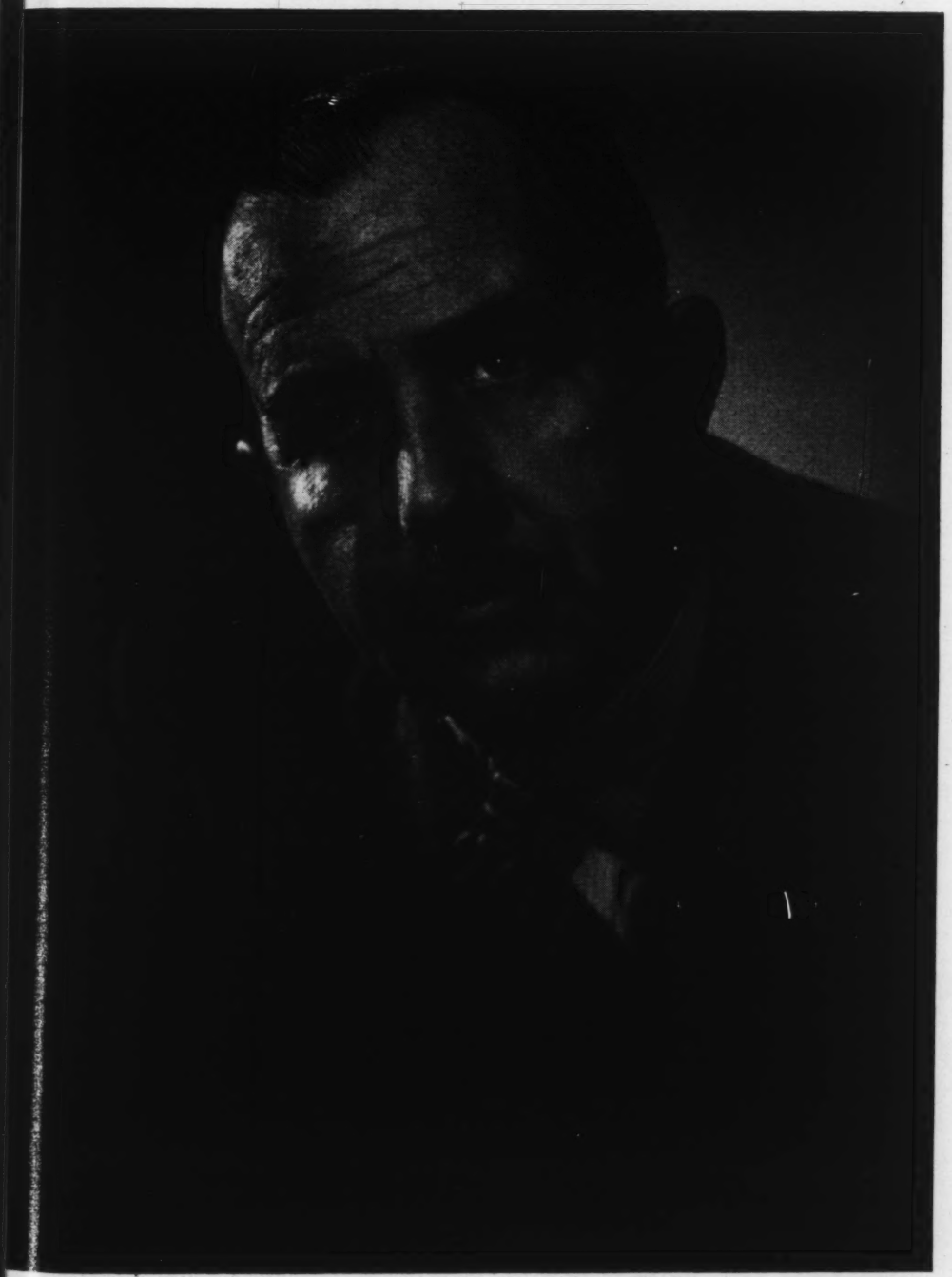
Saturday Night

April 2, 1955 • 10 Cents



© McKague

THE HON. HUGUES LAPOINTE: A little more for the veterans (Page 4).

The Front Page

When the Federal Government, after years of prodding, finally agreed to the appointment of a committee of the Commons to examine the estimates of certain departments, it was obvious that there was more reluctance than enthusiasm in the agreement. The duties of the new body were defined with considerable caution and the whole thing was described by one member of the Cabinet as an experiment. Still, it was a move in the right direction, and there was a hope that by concentrating on the estimates of the four selected departments—Finance, Citizenship and Immigration, Veterans' Affairs and Northern Affairs—a conscientious committee could do much to promote efficiency in government. But that hope quickly vanished. The experiment has been little more than an exercise in futility.

The chairman of the committee, Walter Tucker (Liberal, Rosthern), made it clear from the start that he intended to keep the inquiry within the strictest limits. No witnesses would be called, from the civil service or anywhere else; the committee was to keep chewing a tired cud of information and was not to get a

"FRONTIER LIFE" TODAY
By Adrian Liddell Hart: Page 7

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

chance to seek fresher fodder. When Conservative and CCF members wanted more information about immigration, for example, they were denied the opportunity to question men who had made a special study of the matter; instead, Immigration Minister Pickersgill popped up as a new member of the committee—which is something like putting an accused man on the jury to hear his own case.

If the committee is to do a worthwhile job, it must be given some freedom to make a proper examination of departmental estimates. This means not only giving it more authority but easing the bonds of party discipline so that its Liberal members will be something more than a docile and convenient majority.

Cabinet ministers who put their best effort into their work and departments that operate efficiently should have nothing to fear from the scrutiny of any group; indeed, one would think that they would welcome such a check. The manner in which the estimates' committee is allowed to proceed, then, is a test of the Government's good faith.

Sleeping Jurors

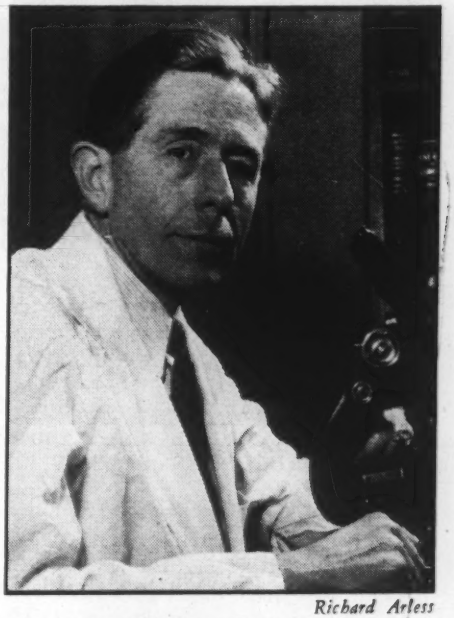
SUPPORTING A bill to cut the size of juries in civil cases, Ontario's Provincial Secretary Nickle told the Legislature that, as a lawyer, he would much rather have a jury of six people, all awake, than one of 12 with two or three members asleep. This suggests that only wide-awake people will be selected for the small, economy-size juries in Ontario, although no indication has been given of the method to be followed in determining the probable wakefulness of prospective jurors. Some thought should also be given to ways of weeding out persons who have learnt the tricks of sleeping with their eyes open and of looking alert and interested while letting the mind slumber. It's quite clear that *something* must be done; two or three sleepy jurors out of twelve may not make too much difference, but among six they're enough to make Justice herself pretty drowsy. Possibly some court official can be given the job of rapping each juror lightly at ten-minute intervals and feeding black coffee to the ones who mutter, "Yes, dear".

Cancer Research

AFTER READING the cautious report made by Dr. Gordon Murray to the Toronto Academy of Medicine about the hopeful results obtained by treating victims of cancer with a serum obtained from horses, we were reminded that the Canadian Cancer Society's annual campaign was soon to start, and we got in touch with Dr. Lyman Duff, Dean of Medicine at McGill University and president of the National Cancer Institute.

The Front Page

"The purpose of the Institute, of course, is to find out what causes cancer and how to prevent it," Dr. Duff said. "A large part of our revenue comes from the Canadian Cancer Society, which raises it by voluntary subscription. We use this money to provide grants-in-aid to investigators in our universities and hospitals, and I'm proud to say that we have some of the best in the world—Dr. C. H. Best of Toronto, Dr. J. B. Collip of London, Dr. Ethlyn Trapp of Vancouver, Dr. H. E. Johns of Saskatoon, Dr. N. H. Gosse of Halifax, and many others. Right now we have over seventy research projects going forward and many new facts about



Richard Arless

DR. LYMAN DUFF: A jigsaw.

cancer are being discovered every day. It's like an enormous jigsaw puzzle with thousands of pieces. Each new fact fits in somewhere but we still haven't found the key piece of information that will make the picture complete."

The Institute also sponsors the training of radio-therapists and radio-physicists to work in cancer clinics. "The handling of radiation to kill cancer cells is a highly technical and very delicate job," Dr. Duff said. "Our clinics are restricted by the shortage of properly qualified people."

A lean, red-headed man, Dr. Duff was born in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1904, became interested in pathology and marine biology during his medical studies at the University of Toronto, and joined the McGill staff in 1939 as Strathcona Professor of Pathology. He became Dean of Medicine ten years later.

"Pathology is the study of disease in all its aspects," he said, "but in these days of specialization, research in pathology is directed mainly towards an understanding of the basic mechanisms of disease. The surest means of diagnosis of cancer is for a pathologist to look at a piece of tumor tissue through a microscope and observe the cells." He fiddled with a microscope, and said, "Take a look at this. Those on the left are normal liver cells. Notice their regular shape and pattern. The cancer cells on the right are irregular, the nuclear structure highly variable. I wish I knew why."

First Casualty

IT IS LITTLE wonder that civil defence in Canada is in a mess. The other day one of the Federal Government's experts undertook to give a definition of civil defence, and this is what came out: "An organized plan under which, in the occurrence of disaster created either by man or by nature's matter, established government will continue to function, the loss of lives will be maximumly minimized". We doubt if anyone so clogged with gobbledygook is capable of enough clear thinking to produce a plan of any sort. Before things get any worse, the Federal authorities dabbling with civil defence should attend to their first casualty—the English language.

Pearson and the U.S.

IN HIS SPEECH to the Canadian Club in Toronto a couple of weeks ago, the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Pearson, gave the frankest official statement of this country's relationship to the United States which we have heard in a long time. It seemed to us that he was warning the many captious critics of American policy—as Arnold Heeney, Canadian Ambassador to the U.S., had warned them a month before—in the House of Commons and Senate in Ottawa, in the universities and the editorial offices of this country, that they had better pause and think over the realities of our situation.

It is all very well to say that we are not committed to certain U.S. policies, such as aiding Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa and the off-shore islands—the very thing Mr. Pearson himself had stressed in parliament a few days before—but this is not the same thing as not being *involved*. It is unthinkable, he said, that either country could remain neutral if the other were engaged in a major war in which its very existence was at stake. And Canadians ought to keep in mind that they are more dependent upon the U.S. than the U.S. is upon them.

It seemed also that he was preparing the Canadian people for a greater American participation in the defence of our Far North, a matter of "collective and co-operative effort". The early warning or "DEW" radar line in the Arctic and air

The Front Page

defence installations "to give the greatest practicable safety to our two peoples" would require a heavy outlay of money and the stationing of larger U.S. forces, especially air forces, in Canada. This seemed to be setting the tone for the discussions with Secretary of State Dulles in Ottawa.

The speech was generally hailed the next day as making Canada's position clear beyond possibility of misunderstanding, and even establishing a new doctrine: "when the U.S. is at war, Canada is at war"—though some critics thought that a little might have been said on how we could make ourselves less dependent on the U.S. than we are at present. Then Mr. Pearson rose in the House and said he had made "no major pronouncement" of government policy.

Lines of Fashion

WE'VE BEEN trying to figure out the alphabetical listings that fashion designers are using so casually these days (H-lines, A-lines, I-lines and so on) and have come to the conclusion that fashionable silhouettes are almost as arbitrarily christened as hurricanes. The I-line seems clear enough—a skinny vertical column dotted by the head. It's the H and A variations that get us confused. In either case, apparently, a woman's waistline is where she hangs her belt. It can be as high as heartburn and as low as a slipped disc, according to the fancy of the wearer.

Roles and Revenue

WE HAD a chat with Peter Donat the other day when he was in town to appear as guest star in the TV production of *Apollo of Memphremagog*. It was his first taste of Canadian TV and he liked it.

"I think there is more informality in Canadian TV," Mr. Donat said. "Consequently actors feel more relaxed and can do a better job. It made me feel I would like to stay in Canada and get into TV and theatre here. Five years ago when I decided to become an actor there wasn't enough going on in Canada to make a good living. Now things seem to have changed. Actors may not get as high a rate for an individual show, but there seems to be more work in Canada. I'd prefer more roles more often for less money than fewer shows for more money. In New York you have to have an agent to get anywhere and even then there are too many people between you and the producers and directors. Here you can talk directly to the producer. I'd like to stay for a few weeks and make contacts, but I've got to go back to New York as soon as this show is over. We're starting to rehearse a new TV show."

Mr. Donat, who is a nephew of the English actor, Robert Donat, was born in Kentville, NS. His work in dramatics at Acadia University won him the Goddard Memorial Dramatic Award in 1949 and the following summer he toured with the Nova Scotia Players. "I had a talk with my uncle about the theatre as a career and he advised me to stay on this side of the ocean and not try the English stage. He felt that my future ought to be with my own people and in my own background and it was best to break in where I intended to stay. So I took his advice

Ashley & Crippen

PETER DONAT: My own people.

and went to the Yale Drama School. I was going to take the three-year course, but after one year I had enough work to keep me busy and I didn't go back."

Mr. Donat's work has included a long run in *Jane*, in which Edna Best starred, the national tour of *My Three Angels* with Walter Slezak, TV shows for Robert Montgomery, the adaptation of Jane Austen's *Emma* for Kraft Theatre, and performances in TV serials. "It doesn't leave much time for baseball or scientific agriculture. I used to pitch a fair game, and I got interested in experimental farming when I worked at the Dominion Experimental Station back in Kentville."

Allowances (*Cover Picture*)

AFTER FOUR and a half years as Minister of Veterans' Affairs, the Hon. Hugues Lapointe probably knows as much as anyone in Canada about the problems of war veterans. With this knowledge, he must surely realize that the legislation he piloted through the Commons last month, providing for more liberal veterans' allowances, was only a good beginning, not a final settlement.

Under the new arrangements, allowances are increased from $50 to $60 a month for single persons and from $90 to $108 for married men and widows. These increases undoubtedly will lessen a good deal of hardship suffered by people who have given great service to their country, but they still cannot be considered generous. A raise to $120 for married veterans, as suggested by the Canadian Legion, would have come closer to meeting the need. An even more niggardly caution was shown in raising the ceilings on the amounts of money veterans can earn without any disturbance of their allowances. Single men are now given a limit of $840 a year instead of the previous $720, and married men $1,440 instead of $1,200. These ceilings still condemn recipients of allowances to unrelieved poverty.

Early Exercise

FOR THE PAST few weeks we have been testing the advice of Dr. G. K. Selborne of London, who suggested that the way to get out of bed each morning bursting with good humor and energy was not to fight the alarm clock, but when it sounded its summons, to start stretching, yawning and wiggling your toes. The business with the toes, he stressed, was particularly important. We can now report, glumly, that it's doubtful if Dr. Selborne's method does anything to make the first moments of wakefulness an enriching experience. The grab for the alarm clock, the stretching and yawning have always been involuntary movements, but the rest of it must be deliberate; and lying in the cold dawn wiggling your toes like mad increases rather than lessens the black frustration of the first moments of full awakening.

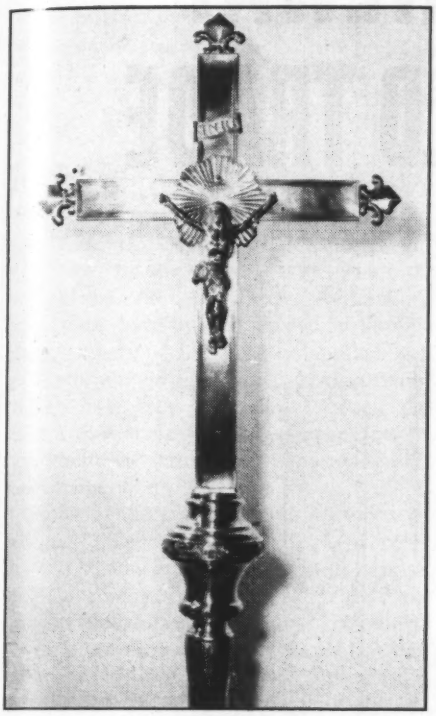
The Unprotected Citizen

THERE MAY be other cities in Canada where the punishment of a favorite hockey player could provide the excuse for gangs of hoodlums to start a full-scale riot, as it did in Montreal a couple of weeks ago. But if there are many other cities whose civic officials have as odd an idea of their responsibility for protecting law-abiding citizens against hoodlumism as seems to exist in Montreal, then this country is in pretty bad shape.

There was plenty of warning before the riot that there would be some sort of demonstration against Clarence Campbell, the NHL's president, because he had dared to punish a Montreal player for ruffianly conduct during a game. But Mayor Drapeau's chief proposal for the maintenance of order seems to have been a suggestion that Mr. Campbell not invite trouble—an appeasement of hoodlumism instead of a firm assurance that the citizen would be protected.

Early French-Canadian Church Silver

From the Fine Collection at the Royal Ontario Museum



PROCESSIONAL CROSS

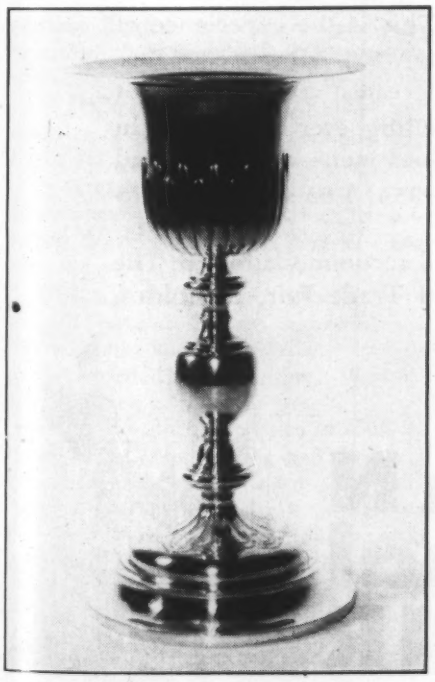
This handsome piece is the work of the French-Canadian silversmith, Salomon Marion, of Montreal. It was probably made between 1800 and 1820.

BENITIER AND ASPERGILLUM

The bénitier, or pail for the holy water, and the aspergillum, or sprinkler, were made by a Quebec silversmith, Laurent Amiot, who lived from 1765 to 1829. These are among the museum's permanent collection. Some pieces, such as the monstrance (right) and box (below), are on permanent loan to the museum from Henry G. Birks. The whole group shows the skill and loving craftsmanship of these early artisans.

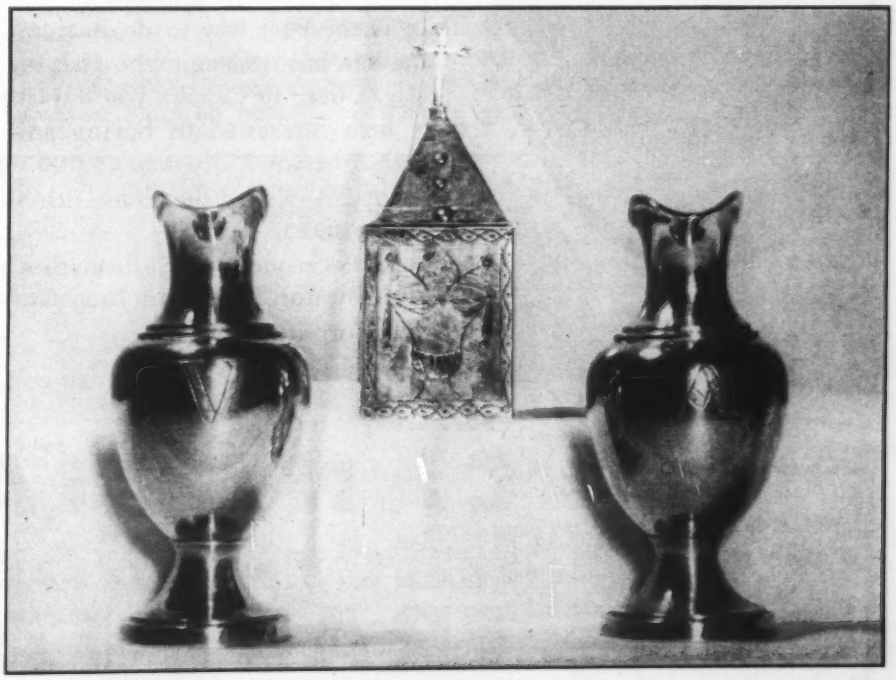
MONSTRANCE

This one was made by Pierre Huguet-Latour of Montreal. The glass centre allows the host to be seen when the monstrance is held aloft in procession.



CHALICE AND PATEN

Francois Sasseville wrought this chalice about 1840. The paten, or cover, was made in France. Both paten and cup are gilded.



A PAIR OF CRUETS AND A BOX

The silver box for holding the consecrated oil used in baptism is another piece on loan from Henry G. Birks. The pair of altar cruets, initialled for Vinum and Aqua, are also the work of Sasseville, who lived from 1797 to 1864, and was the last of the great Canadian silversmiths.

Photographs by Ashley & Crippen

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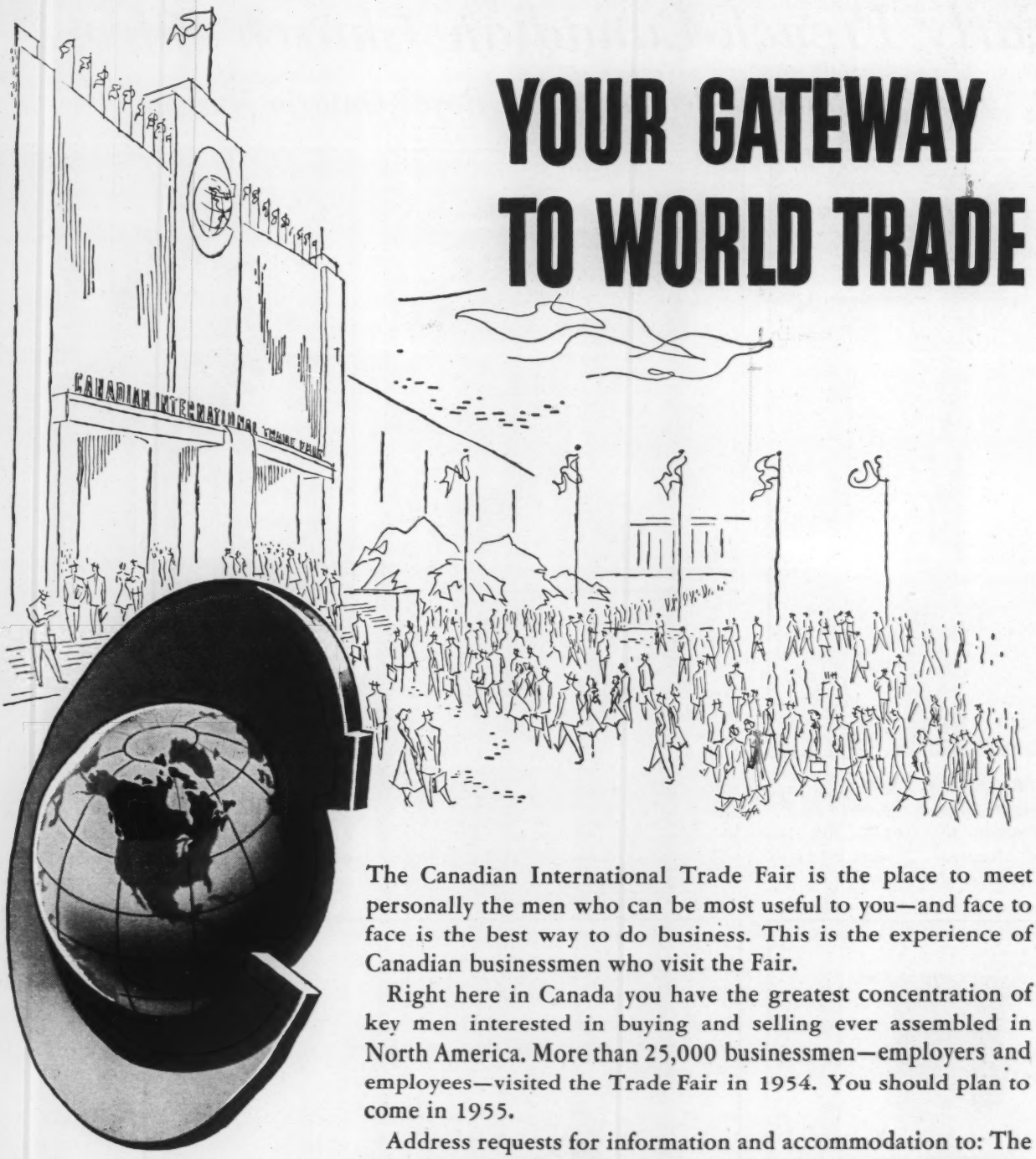

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Canada's New Frontiers
A Planner's Paradise

By ADRIAN LIDDELL HART

WITH THE APPROACH of spring, the "new frontiers" will once again be brought out of cold storage. And before very long hard-pressed newsmen, politicians, experts of one kind or another and good-will ambassadors will be flying round to see how they have been getting on. Once again there will be a great deal of talk about the virtues and opportunities of pioneering.

Much of the looser talking on this subject has taken place abroad where ideas about Canada are still notoriously vague. But Canadians themselves, who have not on the whole shown any great inclination to go pioneering in recent years, are yet influenced by this publicity. Pioneering is associated with the post-war prosperity of the country and hence it is part and parcel of the Canadian way of life—of a "bigger and better Canada".

Recently I was discussing this matter with a well-known propagandist. After talking enthusiastically about the need for more settlers in general and about one of these frontier townships in particular, he added: "It's not the sort of place, of course, where you or I would like to live . . ." I suspect that most Canadians, too, think that opening-up the country is a wonderful occupation—for someone else.

Up in Dawson City this summer I came across a copy of an old published letter by Robert Service, the famed poet of Canadian pioneering. Written from the south of France, it declined an invitation to return. "I have been very successful and happy doing nothing," he wrote, "and have never regretted my decision. Work, I think, is such a waste of time."

Historically, there are three or four different kinds of pioneering and these can be seen in the Canadian north-west today.

The Peace River country is possibly the last great example of agricultural settlement on this continent and its importance is only enhanced by recent discoveries of oil and natural gas in the region.

The Alaska Highway, with the air bases and the trading posts that have grown up along the way, provides a notable, if depressing, form of an even older type of pioneering in a modern context—development for defence, in conjunction with trade. And it is wishful thinking to pretend that vast regions of the Canadian north are ever going to be opened up in any other way.

Uranium City and the mining developments around Lake Athabaska currently provide the most dramatic example of mineral exploitation in the Canadian pioneering tradition—a tradition of high hopes and many disappointments which is commemorated in the Klondike gold-rush town of Dawson City.

Finally, there is a comparatively new kind of pioneering, of industrial pioneering based on power development. The new Frobisher hydro-metallurgical project in northern BC and the Yukon, for which I was surveying last summer, promises to be an outstanding example. But at present one immediately thinks of the aluminum project at Kitimat-Kemano in this connection. In fact, most people, I suspect, think of Kitimat when they are talking generally about pioneering in Canada, so great has been the impact of its publicity.

In the grandeur of its conception it stands alone. The natural setting, the speed with which the engineering feats were achieved, the international character of its operations have only helped it to capture the imagination of the world in a way which no other Canadian place or event has ever done, with the exception of the Klondike fifty years before. They are legends. Kitimat, too, when I was working there in the smelter, had become a magnet for "characters" from all over the world who added to the place, for a time at least, the kind of local color that engineering feats, however remarkable, do not in themselves supply.

Such are the "new frontiers" in Canada. Obviously conditions vary somewhat according to the locale and the economic activity and the phase of development. But the significant thing is how little they vary. The pattern is fairly uniform.

I suppose that I was especially conscious of this pattern because I had been used to the local varieties, which still flourish in out-of-the-way places in Europe. Even when I was working in the Quebec woods, it was a disappointment to find how rapidly the talk about a distinctive French culture was becoming meaningless. At the week-end the *bûcherons* would drive off a hundred or more miles to a modern town, to the drug-stores and the American movies. And as you go further afield, the standardization seems to increase, rather than decrease.

The reason for this is simple. Pioneering in Canada today does not normally entail much physical hardship, apart from the job itself in some cases. Life in the outposts is usually as comfortable, if not sometimes more comfortable, than life in the more settled areas, with all the packaged amenities of North American civilization. The women, who soon run the show, see to this. There is no need—and little time—for self-sufficiency, for improvisation. It is a standard of life, under difficult circumstances, bought at a price.

CP

URANIUM CITY: Standardization in the "boom-towns" of the frontier.

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At the Eldorado Mine, near Uranium City, the Crown Company went to the trouble of installing a curling rink. "You saw what we've done for the boys," I was told later in Ottawa. The Government, of course, wants uranium. So the boys must be kept contented. And the way to make them contented, it is considered, is to make life around Lake Athabaska as much like life in Toronto as possible. The only fly in this particular ointment was that the boys were mostly immigrants who didn't want to curl.

Again, I suppose I was especially conscious of this pattern because I went straight to the Canadian frontiers with experience of other frontiers. I had fought in Indo-China in what was really a "Wild West" war. And I had worked in Berlin during the Blockade when that city had become, in a special sense, an isolated frontier post. But the Canadian "frontier" is not, and never has been, that kind of frontier, with its lawlessness, its tragic tensions and social confusion. At times, on the contrary, there seemed to me to be an excessive respect for law and order, for authority of one kind or another. Even when I worked as a Company policeman at Kemano, I was sometimes shocked by the way in which trivial regulations were enforced—and accepted.

When I was staying at a big mining settlement at Keno, I saw a notice on the wall of the cafeteria requiring everyone to speak English while they were eating. Now it is obviously desirable that foreigners working and presumably intending to live in Canada should get to learn the language. But I think it would be resented if any attempt was made to prohibit the use of foreign languages in a Toronto eating place and I see no reason why there should be any less tolerance on the "new frontiers".

Traditionally, men have been ready to endure the hardships of pioneer life in order to enjoy a freedom that they were unable to find elsewhere and, perhaps, to find encouragement for a more rounded life. This has been of great creative value to a country and it would surely be a loss if the Canadian north became just a planner's paradise. We hear a great deal about the technical problems of pioneering and the way in which they are being solved. But there is still the human problem of trying to ensure that variety and freedom are not sacrificed in the interests of greater security and a more comfortable existence.

This is not a problem that can be solved, in the end, by more plans and further techniques. Publicity and education may help. But mainly it is a question of people —of the quality of people with responsibility and of the opportunities for creative association and expression. In these great projects, for instance, I was surprised how little effort was made to make the mass of the workers feel that they were, indeed, pioneers, to stimulate a real industrial democracy, to utilize the varied talents which existed amongst the immigrants — or, indeed, to mix with them at all.

In these respects I was disappointed while I was living and working on the new frontiers of Canada throughout last year. Yet, at the same time, no one could fail to be deeply impressed by the achievement as a whole. Somehow, after travelling across these thousands of miles of wilderness, by plane and boat, by truck and on foot, one gets the feel of what is taking place.

The two largest nations on earth, the Soviet Union and Canada, are developing most of the land surface of the world which lies north of the fertile areas. And there is little doubt that this historical process of development and consolidation is taking place on this side of the Arctic more efficiently and far less painfully. Despite the shortcomings which I have mentioned, the uranium mines near Lake Athabaska are, I am sure, preferable to the mines in Siberia! And when it is realized that Whitehorse is nearer to Kamchatka than to Toronto (the hotel there advertises flights over the Bering Straits) the fact that it is a rather drab replica of most other Canadian towns, down to the last "Jello" on the menu, is still remarkable.

•

Disputatious Cynic

Arms as arms, aren't much!
Merely superstructure of the body, brittle bone
Competently wrapped in muscle, with a spray
Of fingers at the ends;
Admittedly, in certain need, their clutch
Can simulate a wall, a battlement of stone
Against the heart's hurt, and the troubled mind's unease,—
The hinged elbow bends
To keep the crowding ills at bay
With love; security feels deep and wide,
yet it is narrow
As the bone's width.
And these
Advantages are what?
One accurate *whing* ! !
Of a squint-eyed archer's arrow,
One travelling pellet shaped of lead,
Could crush the thin defence as quick as anything,
Splinter the live but buried marrow,
And so destroy the legend—*pouff ! !* . . . he said.

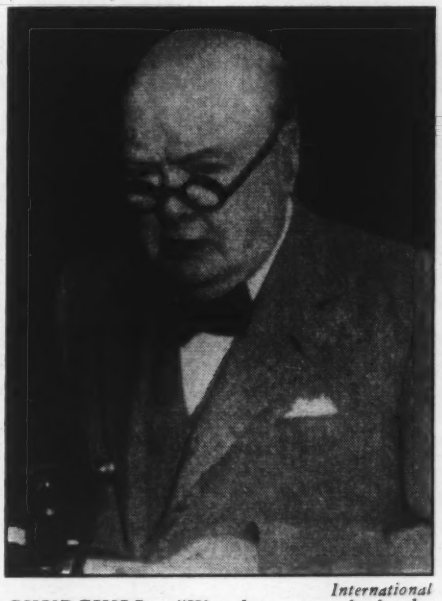
MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Foreign Affairs

All This Talk About War

By Willson Woodside

THERE IS MORE war talk in the air these days than at any time since Mr. Attlee flew over in December, 1950, to stop Mr. Truman from using the atomic bomb to save American forces from disaster in Korea. As if the daily reports from the Formosa Straits were not serious enough, there are new A-Bomb tests in Nevada. The British have announced that they will make the H-Bomb. Mr. Pearson says more U.S. air forces will be stationed in Canada. General Gruenther says that NATO forces would use tactical atomic weapons to resist attack. President Eisenhower says the same about U. S. forces defending Formosa. Moscow has kicked out Malenkov and his co-existence tactics and returned to a tough policy with emphasis on armaments under Krushchev and the marshals. And the U.S. Civil Defence Commissioner has called on all citizens to dig a shelter of some kind, "right now".



International

CHURCHILL: "We have reached the maximum. To this form of attack (by H-Bomb), continents are vulnerable as well as islands."

The immediate cause of the crisis seems to many people to be American stubbornness, or "reaction", in supporting Chiang Kai-shek; hence the widespread demand in Ottawa, London and Delhi that the Americans should give him up. But this is as superficial a reading of the situation as is the cure suggested. The full scope of the crisis can only be appreciated when it is seen that it is Japan, and not just Formosa, which hangs in the balance in the Far East, and this at the moment the ten-year tug-of-war over Germany is coming to a head.

A new government has come to power in Japan, displacing the Yoshida Government which was considered too closely tied to Washington, and committed to developing a more independent Japanese policy. To do this, it is seeking some bargaining power by stressing the importance of trade and diplomatic relations with China and Russia. It is this warning sign, and not only the pleas of their friends in the remaining free Asian countries, that has determined the U.S. policymakers to stand firm now against any further Red Chinese advance. They are convinced that any surrender or retreat at the present time would increase and not decrease the danger in the Far East, much as the surrender of Sudetenland — which was just as German as Formosa is Chinese — to an aggressive Germany in 1938 accelerated the trend to war.

Facing again the endless tide of Chinese manpower, and cherishing, as Mr. Truman did in going into Korea in 1950, the illusion that the job can be done without American troops on the ground, Eisenhower and his Chiefs of Staff and the National Security Council have decided that now is the moment to shove the tactical atom into the line-up, to redress the balance of manpower and compel Peking to pause and think again.

The same decision, by the NATO Council last December, to bring tactical atomic weapons into all their planning for the defence of Europe, had already shocked the Soviet Command. There can be little doubt that, coming on top of the treaties to admit Germany to NATO, this has played an important part in the latest Kremlin shake-up, the reversion to an economic policy stressing heavy industry and armaments, and the greater role now being played by Zhukov and his marshals. It is highly significant that, on the day of Malenkov's dismissal, Molotov hastened to contradict the former premier's statement that atomic war would bring the end of civilization in the USSR as well as in the West. *Pravda* has called this "theoretically wrong and politically harmful".

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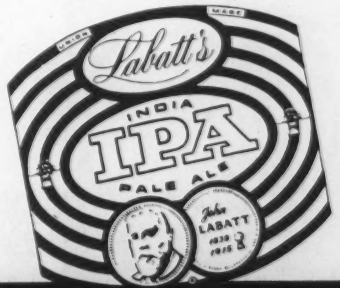

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The U.S. and NATO decisions that tactical atomic weapons will henceforth be standard on the battlefield — will be "used like bullets", as Eisenhower put it — have roused the fears of the world that any "small" atomic war might quickly be turned into a big one. They have also presented the Soviet military leaders with a very urgent problem. After having ploughed great resources into rearming their forces with new tanks and vast numbers of jet planes, especially MIG-15s, since Korea, they are now faced with the task of adapting their plans and formations to atomic field warfare.

To give some idea of the extent of this task, the Military Editor of the *New York Times,* Hanson Baldwin, lists present U.S. tactical atomic weapons as follows: nuclear depth charges for use at sea, atomic shells for the 280 mm. gun, atomic shells for 5-inch and 7-inch guns, atomic warheads for the 18-mile Honest John rocket, the 75-mile WAC Corporal guided missile, and the Redstone guided missile, atomic warheads for anti-aircraft and air-to-air missiles, warheads for the Matador and Regulus pilotless bombers, and bombs to be dropped from planes. The latter include really "small" ones, with the force of only 3,000 tons of TNT, and bombs several times as powerful as the one dropped on Hiroshima, *which can nevertheless be carried today by a fighter-bomber.* In time, he says, there will be a "baby" Hydrogen Bomb to be carried by a fighter-bomber.

Was *Pravda* referring to the atomic race when it reported in January the decision of the Central Committee against the Malenkov-Mikoyan consumer goods program in these terms: "This would mean surrendering the initiative in modern industrial advancement to the capitalist countries and would endanger the security of the Soviet Union"?

Such are the true dimensions of the "Formosa crisis". Specific as the Americans seek to be in indicating that the first, and strictly military, targets for tactical A-Bombs would be invasion craft headed for Formosa, this is a subject whose very mention stirs the fears of the world. The Soviets feel it necessary to stress, in Molotov's speech and almost daily in their broadcasts, that they are ahead of the Americans in H-Bomb development — probably because they are not. Sir Winston Churchill, in a sombre but masterly survey of the prospect of atomic war, declares that Britain must build the H-Bomb, too, as a deterrent.

Just how close is atomic war? Churchill's estimate is probably the best available to us, and he says we may calculate that the Soviets will not embark upon a major aggression within the next three or four years. His reason for believing this is that "the United States is the only country which is able to deliver today a full-scale nuclear attack with hydrogen bombs at a few hours' notice". He declares, further, that "the United States has many times the nuclear power of Soviet Russia" while the West has hundreds of bases for retaliatory attack from all angles and has made "an intricate study of all suitable targets". These are "the hard facts which make the deterrent effective".

It is impossible to draw any feeling of security from this. Yet, as Sir Winston declares, "there is time and hope if we combine patience and courage. All deterrents will improve and gain authority during the next ten years".

By then, we must somehow have found a way to disarm. President Eisenhower has taken a highly imaginative step in appointing, in this grim hour, a "Secretary of Peace," a cabinet minister, Mr. Harold Stassen, to concern himself with disarmament.

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Ottawa Letter

Cabinet Revolt on the Pipeline

By John A. Stevenson

A BATTLE ROYAL in the Cabinet over financial support for the projected Trans-Canada pipeline for gas ended in one of the rare defeats of Mr. Howe, who has a habit of getting his own way. He had undertaken the championship of the proposals of the promoters of the line for a governmental guarantee of their bonds or, in the alternative, a loan from the Industrial Development Bank. He had convinced some of his colleagues that the construction of the pipeline would win favor not only in his own constituency of Port Arthur but also in Alberta and help to solve the troublesome problem of unemployment.

Walter Harris, the Minister of Finance, saw no merit in a financial scheme, under which the Government would pledge the national credit for most of the funds needed for the building of the pipeline and Clint Murchison, a multi-millionaire oilman from Texas, and his associates, by contributing some $50 million towards its cost (now estimated at $350 million), would control the enterprise and lap up the rich gravy of the lush dividends, which they forecast from it. So Mr. Harris insisted that, if the Government was to shoulder the main burden of financing the line, it must retain effective control of its operations through some agency. But apparently certain companies, which are to supply gas for the pipeline, were horrified at the idea of accepting any measure of governmental control, and the efforts of Mr. Howe to persuade them that it would be very lenient proved abortive.

The issue was the subject of hot debate at several sessions of the Cabinet until a powerful editorial in the *Winnipeg Free Press,* captioned "Howe Dispensable?" tilted the scales in favor of Mr. Harris and his Ministerial allies. This editorial roundly condemned the proposed guarantee of bonds as "irresponsible finance, bad economics and worse government". It also suggested bluntly that if Mr. Howe threatened "to be, as so often happens, the immovable object in the play of argument", the Prime Minister should treat him as expendable and demand his resignation. If Mr. St. Laurent could not nerve himself to such drastic action, such Ministers as understood and respected sound public finance should tender their resignations rather than endorse "a deal so offensive". Accordingly, after a final battle at a special session of the Cabinet,

Capital Press

WALTER HARRIS: Objected.

the Prime Minister informed the press that the proposed scheme was unacceptable to the Cabinet in its present form but left the door open for the consideration of some alternative plan of financing.

The Senate has been bestirring itself to justify its existence. It has decided to repeat the exhaustive investigation of Federal expenditures it conducted two years ago. As the chairmanship of the committee which will undertake this task has again been entrusted to that vigilant foe of unsound principles of finance and reckless extravagance, Senator T. A. Crerar, there is assurance that it will again shed light upon such financial practices of the departments as call for criticism and correction.

The Senate has also been considering a bill for the liberalization of our antiquated laws about divorce by adding cruelty, desertion for three years and incurable insanity to adultery, which at present is, except in Nova Scotia, the only grounds for divorce. Introduced by Senator W. M. Aseltine, a Tory from Saskatchewan, the bill has the support of his leader, Senator J. T. Haig, but what worries the Government is the zeal shown by some of the most influential Liberal Senators for this reform.

Senator W. R. Davies gave them a lead in an effective exposé of the evils and hardships of the present restrictions upon

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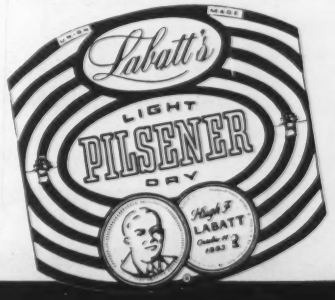

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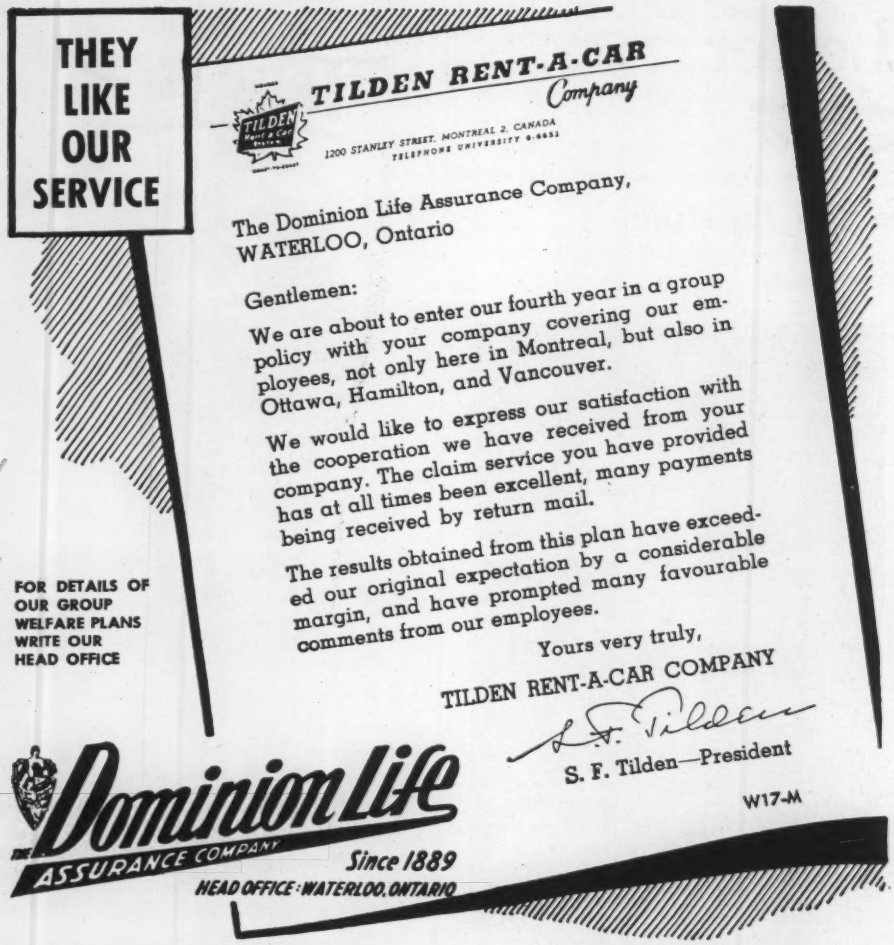
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divorce. His eloquent plea for the removal of the worst of them got the backing of such prominent Liberals as Senators W. D. Euler, Cairine Wilson and A. W. Roebuck. Naturally, the Roman Catholic members of the Senate will have no truck or trade with divorce in any shape or form, but it is reasonably clear that if all the Protestant members of the Senate were to vote according to their convictions, the bill would pass in the Senate.

The Cabinet was intelligibly aghast at the prospect of the bill reaching the House of Commons. Prime Minister St. Laurent and the Roman Catholics, who constitute nearly half of his supporters, could not dream of accepting a bill so repugnant to their religious convictions, but if it came to a vote, most of the three parties in opposition would support it and they would be joined by a substantial number of Protestant Liberals, who share the views of Senator Davies and his Senatorial allies. The Cabinet will want to avoid at all costs the revelation of a cleavage on religious grounds inside their party and so it can be taken for granted that Senator Ross Macdonald, the Liberal leader in the Senate was given instructions to oppose the bill. And he will probably be able to mobilize a sufficient number of docile Liberal Senators, who regard the wishes of the Government as law, to kill the bill and save the Cabinet a good deal of embarrassment.

The Government's bill designed to make the Ministry of Defence Production a permanent department encountered vigorous opposition from the Progressive Conservative and Social Credit parties. They recognize that such a department is now an essential part of the country's administrative machinery, but they object strongly to the indefinite perpetuation of certain arbitrary powers vested in it, which they contend are a violation of the principles of free enterprise. They fastened upon a declaration made by the Prime Minister during the debate upon the original bill in 1951, in which he explained that there was no special significance in the date fixed for the expiry of the bill, 1956, "other than to recognize that some of the powers sought in the bill should not be of a continuing nature".

When D. M. Fleming (PC, Toronto Eglinton) subjected the Prime Minister to a searching and skilful cross-examination as to why he was now seeking an indefinite prolongation of powers, which four years ago he had said was undesirable, Mr. St. Laurent was somewhat equivocal in his replies. Eventually, Howard C. Green (PC, Vancouver-Quadra) and other members of the opposition proposed a compromise on the lines that, if the bill was endorsed, the objectionable powers should not be made permanent, but should be liable to review, and Mr. Howe, in a conciliatory mood, promised sympathetic consideration for it.

Books

For the Musical Amateur

By Robertson Davies

THERE HAS NEVER been a time in history when the enthusiasm for music has been so widespread, or so easily and fully satisfied, as at present. There are more concerts than ever before, and they are not confined to a few large cities; the enthusiasm of service clubs provides large competitive festivals in which beginners can try their skill; recorded music and the radio make it possible for anyone, anywhere, to hear virtually anything he chooses; standards of performance have risen to the point where the technical skill of Liszt or Paganini (though not, perhaps, their qualities of musicianship) can be duplicated by scores of intense, steel-muscled young instrumentalists; audiences have been intimidated to the point where almost any assembly of strange sounds can command a few respectful hearings. Understandably all this enthusiasm has demanded more of musical historians, and the Oxford University Press plans a great new history, the first volume of which has appeared.

This book — number two in a series which will be completed in eleven volumes —deals with Early Medieval Music Up to 1300; it is edited by Dom Anselm Hughes, and he and six other experts have written it. It is for the scholar and the very keen amateur, and it would be an impertinence for me to try to criticize it, for much of it is far over my head. But I have read it with great interest, and I think that many another music-lover of my type —Devoted but Ill-Equipped Simpleton with Smattering of Piano — will enjoy it. I think that formal historians, who may not be especially interested in music, ought to read it too; I have never understood how historians can pronounce on the doings of people without knowing what clothes they wore, what food they ate, what books they read, what they thought about God and sex, and what music they heard. Here we have the music of the Middle Ages, very clearly described.

Many otherwise careful people are hazy and slapdash in the way in which they apply the word "medieval" to music, and nowhere are they more foolish about it than in the theatre. In Shakespeare's *Richard II*, for instance, one of the great scenes is the death of John of Gaunt; he died in 1399. Music is wanted, to build up the atmosphere, and something medieval is called for; the stage manager produces a record of a bit of early Bach, or perhaps Mozart's *Ave Verum*, and everybody seems quite happy. Perhaps this is better than musical antiquarianism; but I should like to hear the old chap die to *Serena virginum*, from pages 365-7 of this book, for a change. Real medieval music has an exquisite flavor of its own.

If you decide to venture into it, however, you must cleanse your ear, as the wine-taster cleanses his palate. This music appears thin and astringent, at first; only patience will permit you to hear in it what the people of the Middle Ages heard, and it may be that you will never like it very much. But on the other hand it may contain qualities which will go straight to your heart; its apparent simplicity and limitation is deceptive; narrow as its range is, it is wide enough to accommodate genius. In any case, you cannot neglect it utterly if you really hope for insight into more recent music, and it is a refreshment and a discipline for the ear which has been cloyed and partly deafened by the big orchestra which the nineteenth century masters used. This volume of *The New Oxford History of Music* has much to say to every music-lover.

This is the place to recommend the revised *Everyman's Dictionary of Music;* the first edition appeared in 1946, and this is a 1954 revision, carried out by the editor, Eric Blom. Its 687 pages are packed with information of a factual sort; it is doubtful if there is any other book of its size that can tell you more that is beyond argument about music. I find this closeness of texture rather hard to like, but I fully understand why it is necessary. In time I shall no longer blink when I see Patti described as "It. sop. singer", or Bach as "Ger. comp., orgst. & teacher", who "learnt m. from his brother Johann Christoph B". Like reading advertisements for houses, the knack is quickly acquired. The price is attractive, for this is a book of permanent value.

JACKET DESIGN

Three remarkable books about opera are now available in a handsome format. They are *Seventeen Famous Operas, More Stories of Famous Operas,* and *The Wagner Operas,* by Ernest Newman; the names given here are of the American editions, for in England they are called *Opera Nights, More Opera Nights* and *Wagner Nights.* They provide the finest analyses of 56 operas in the popular repertory that I have seen, and they are illustrated with musical quotations which lift them far above the level of ordinary guides to opera. All music lovers know that the confusion which seems to be a part of opera plots is infectious, and that synopses of plots, as they appear in opera programs, are wallows of bad English, bad writing, and *non sequitur;* these pieces always appear to have been written by someone who has an imperfect understanding of English, and also of the language in which the opera is written. These lucid essays by Ernest Newman are a joy.

Opera is a very great art form, but it can readily be made to look ridiculous. To pierce through the external wrappings of opera, and get at the heart of it, is a feat which requires patience and a high degree of musical sophistication. It looks, at first glance, to be drama, with music. But if we work on that assumption we shall never understand or like opera, for the drama with which it concerns itself is in too many cases a sort of drama which public taste has long since hounded from the legitimate stage. It is the trashiest kind of nineteenth century melodrama. Where the drama is better, we must be even more careful, for if we look on *Otello*, for instance, or *Falstaff*, as Shakespeare heightened by music, we very soon discover that the music cannot cope with Shakespeare, and drags him down to a lower level. Opera is not drama with music; it is music with drama. We must not demand too much of purely dramatic effect in performances where the actors cannot be chosen solely for their acting abilities. We must allow also for the painful but indisputable fact that the dramatic sense (and the comic sense especially) as it exists in

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music, is a much more ponderous thing than it is in literature. Even Mozart flogs his comic effects in a fashion that would be intolerable in a play. But Mozart, of course, did not write plays, and what he does is perfect in opera. My point is simply that the values of the theatre and of literature must always be secondary in the opera house; if this makes for some queer effects, it cannot be helped. It is even queerer when — as I have seen on a few occasions—opera is produced with purely dramatic effects in mind.

Holding the opinions I have expressed very briefly here, I was delighted with everything said by Mr. Newman. He is, of course, a very great music critic, but he is also a man of letters and he knows how to write about opera in such a way as to appeal to people who are not primarily musical in their sympathies. He loves opera, and he never gibes at it or gets cheap laughs at its expense; but he is conscious of its absurdities, and he is contemptuous of the elementary musical tricks which have been praised by some critics as masterpieces of character delineation.

Opera is available to everyone nowadays in a sense that would have seemed fantastic to musicians living before the First Great War. Millions can hear it who are never likely to see it. It is interesting, by the way, that it is harder for many people to concentrate on opera which they cannot see, than on broadcast or recorded symphonic music; this is proof of the importance of drama in opera, secondary element in the art though it is. I cannot conceive of a more useful set of books for the lover of opera than Mr. Newman's, whether he takes his opera in the theatre, or by the ear alone.

THE NEW OXFORD HISTORY OF MUSIC—Vol. II, Early Medieval Music Up To 1300—edited by Dom Anselm Hughes—pp. 404, bibliography and index, many musical illustrations—*Oxford—$9.00.*

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against thin walls
of centuries

out of a deep-throated past
the tongue-less voice
of the primordial wind

THOMAS SAUNDERS

Lawrence of Arabia: Desk to Desert

By RICHARD ALDINGTON : PART IV

Miller

SHARIF ABDULLA, who first asked for guns.

NOW WE COME to the History of How Lawrence Planned the Alexandretta Landing, and the History of How Lawrence Arranged the Surrender of Erzerum. Though later in time, the surrender of Erzerum may be taken first. When Liddell Hart asked Lawrence how he came to receive instructions to accompany Aubrey Herbert to Kut, Lawrence replied:

"I had put the Grand Duke Nicholas in touch with certain disaffected Arab officers in Erzerum. Did it through the War Office and our military attaché in Russia. So the War Office thought I could do the same thing over Mespot. . ."

This is made more definite by Graves: "As a matter of fact, the capture of Erzerum had been 'arranged'."

I take the following facts from the narrative of Mr. M. Philips Price, the *Manchester Guardian* war correspondent in Russia during that war.

The Russian offensive approached Erzerum so rapidly that the field commander, General Eudenitch, asked the Grand Duke Nicholas to be allowed to work out a plan for the capture of Erzerum with General Przjevalsky, who for many years had been military attaché in Erzerum, and knew the forts and surroundings well. The Russians advanced through snowdrifts and over ice without regular food supplies, and the 4th Russian Caucasian Division on the 12-13 February had to cross a pass 10,000 feet high and lost 2,000 front-line soldiers by frost-bite. A wireless message from Abdulla Kerim Pasha, commander of the 3rd Turkish Army, to Enver Pasha was intercepted: "The condition of the 3rd Army is serious; reinforcements must be sent at once or Erzerum cannot be held". The Russian commander did not wait for the 4th Division, and, seeing Turkish reinforcements on the way, attacked at once, and, after very bitter fighting, captured Erzerum. Nothing whatever is said of the surrender being "arranged".

The reader will remember that Lawrence claimed that his "arrangement" for the surrender was sent through the British military attaché, but does not mention his name. This is very strange, because in 1916 the British military attaché on the Caucasus front was A. P. Wavell, afterwards Lord Wavell, later a personal friend of Lawrence's.

If the fall of Erzerum was due to Lawrence's intervention, why did his friend, Lord Wavell, not mention the fact in his authoritative account of the battle? Above all, since Wavell was the British military attaché through whom Lawrence claimed that he "put the Grand Duke Nicholas in touch with certain disaffected Arab officers in Erzerum", is it conceivable that such a soldier as Wavell would describe an "arranged" surrender "as one of the finest feats of arms of the whole war"?

The Alexandretta or Gulf of Iskanderun landing is a rather more complicated story, but worth trying to unravel, since it is one of the many cases in which Lawrence claimed—directly and through his friends—to have initiated a policy or strategic plan which was not his, while the confident, not to say brow-beating assertion of his priority was accepted by the world as true and went to build up the Lawrence of Arabia legend.

The Gulf of Iskanderun or Alexandretta Bay is at the top of Syria, where the coast-line turns sharply to the west along the shores of Cilicia. The first reference to it in Lawrence's letters is a request to Hogarth for "a print of any photos of Beilan you have", made on the 15th January, 1915. Beilan was a small town of between 7,000-8,000 inhabitants, 10 miles from Alexandretta, and near "the Syrian gate", the mountain pass to inland Syria. It is a reasonable inference that Lawrence had been told to collect information for a map sheet of the district, but had then not grasped the significance of the order. On the 18th March, Lawrence wrote Hogarth an uncensored private letter excited in expression and highly indiscreet in contents, since over a month before the landing at Gallipoli (25th April), it contains the words: "The Australians and New Zealanders, and some Indians are going to the Dardanelles, with the French, and Ian Hamilton's army". In this letter he puts to Hogarth, as a new idea of his own, the plan for a landing near Alexandretta, and violently urges Hogarth to try to impose this plan upon the War Office and the Foreign Office.

These promptings were continued in other private letters to Hogarth. The question is, was Lawrence the author of this strategic plan? He certainly made the claim, and in writing: "I am unrepentant about the Alexandretta scheme which was, from beginning to end, my invention, put forward necessarily through my chiefs (I was a 2nd Lieutenant of 3 months seniority!). Actually K. accepted it, and ordered it, for the Australian and N.Z. forces: and then was met by a French ultimatum." As Lawrence was commissioned on 26th October, 1914, three months bring us to January, 1915, when "the chiefs" through whom Lawrence "necessarily put forward" his strategic plan were Dowson, Lt.-Col. Clayton and eventually Lieutenant-General Sir J. Maxwell. And we find, in fact, the following words in a telegram from Maxwell to Kitchener:

"If any diversion is contemplated, I think the easiest, safest, and most fruitful results would be won at Alexandretta."

This looks like a striking piece of evidence in Lawrence's favor, but unfortunately for his claim that the plan was his invention "from beginning to end", the telegram was sent off from Cairo on the 4th December, 1914, i.e., five days before Lawrence even left London for Cairo.

In any case, the idea was not a new one even in December, 1914. Maxwell and Kitchener had "more than once discussed the project before the War".

Even before the war, in April, 1914, to be precise, the Hashemites had made approaches to the British in Egypt. Sharif Abdulla, Hussein's second son (the recently murdered king of Transjordania), visited Cairo, and asked to speak to one of Lord Kitchener's staff. After much pleasant literary and historical conversa-

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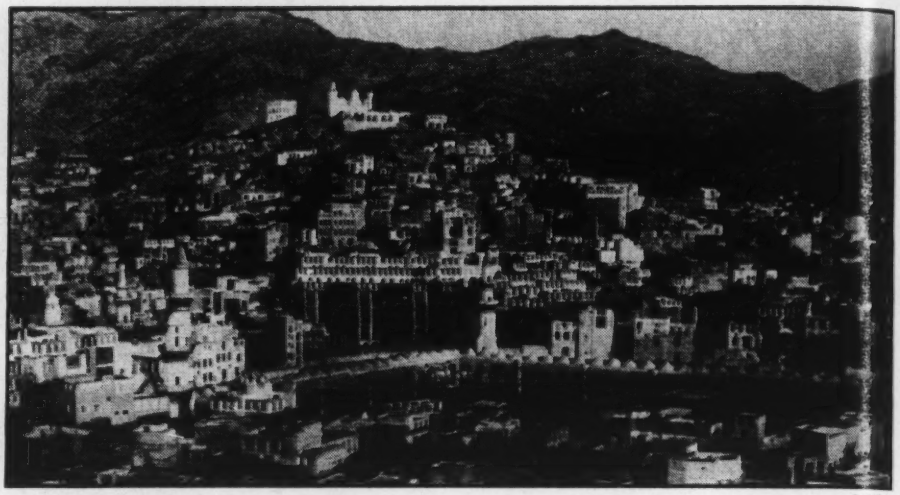

Miller

MECCA, where a Turkish garrison surrendered to the Arabs.

tion (for Abdulla was a man of great charm and highly cultured), he came to the point—would England give his father a dozen machine-guns? Asked why, he said "for defence" against the Turks—"defence", in modern politics, being a mystic and diplomatic word meaning much the same as "offence". Sir Ronald Storrs, the British representative, replied immediately that no arms could be supplied for use against a friendly power.

It is probable that the conversation between Abdulla and Storrs in April, 1914, was known only to them and to Kitchener. At any rate, after the outbreak of the war with Germany, nothing was done about the Hejaz, and when Storrs sent in a memorandum suggesting that consultation with Mecca might result in an alliance, he was ignored. He then wrote a private letter to Kitchener in England, which brought telegraphic response on the 24th September, instructing Storrs to send a secret messenger from Kitchener to Abdulla to ask if Abdulla and his father would fight for or against England in a Turkish war.

Unless Kitchener ran down to Oxford or a little later to the map-room in Whitehall to consult the young archaeologist, it is impossible to agree with those who assert that "Lawrence planned the Arab revolt". All these preliminaries, which led to the rebellion, occurred before Lawrence ever reached Cairo, as did Hussein's refusal to endorse the Holy War. In other words, the rebellion of Sharif Hussein against the Turkish government would certainly have occurred if Lawrence had never existed.

In 1916, Lawrence had certainly aroused the hostility of superior officers not only in Basra, but much more seriously for him, in his own area. Liddell Hart tells us that Lawrence annoyed the staff by altering the style of their reports and correcting them over the telephone, thereby deliberately provoking the Army authorities to find him a job where he could not be a cause of trouble.

There was another aspect of Lawrence's position in 1916 which must have been in the minds of his superior officers and accounts for much of the disapproval of him, while it is entirely ignored by himself and his friends. Why shouldn't Lawrence see some active service? If not a hard-and-fast rule, it was at any rate the custom for staff officers to alternate between service in the field and service at headquarters or in offices.

Is it not possible then that this, and not his supposed sympathies with the Arabs, was the real reason for military disapproval in Baghdad and Ismailia, and that the various true or invented stories of his clashes with authority were the response of his wounded vanity to coldness, hints and sneers which he failed to interpret correctly? Hence his transfer by Hogarth to the Arab Bureau (which was under the Foreign Office) and the mission to Basra and Kut. Lawrence certainly expected to continue at his Cairo desk when he returned from that mission, and, when he returned from his first and unofficial visit with Storrs to the Hejaz in October, 1916, he explained that the nature of his duties in Cairo did not include field work.

According to the Official War History, the revolt started on the 5th June, 1916 (the day Kitchener died), and, according to Abdulla, "on June 10th, 1916, the ninth day of Sha'ban". The first refers to the unsuccessful attempts on Medina by Ali and Feisal; the second to Hussein's proclamation. But the uprising was real enough. The garrisons of Mecca and of Jidda (British warship here) soon surrendered.

Unfortunately the rebellion continued to make no impression on the garrison of Medina. The "Arabs" were almost invariably unsuccessful in attacking towns and fortified places, and Abdulla's success at Mecca was due chiefly to the accident of a nervous Turkish commander. In June, 4,000 Harb tribesmen failed to take Jidda, which surrendered two days later to the Royal Navy. It should be mentioned that

not all the Hejaz tribesmen were on the Sharif's side. One of the most important chieftains of the Harb had a personal vendetta with Hussein, and some of the Harb sheiks remained with the Turks in Medina until the end of the war.

The failure at Medina was the cause of the trouble. At the outset, in June, Ali and Feisal had cut the railway line in three places; but it was easily repaired, and they could not prevent the arrival of reinforcements and supplies from Jemel in Damascus.

Meanwhile, the tribesmen with Ali and Feisal were in a very nervous state—since the Turks had artillery and planes while they had none, and the noise of artillery fire frightened them. At all events, they retreated in great haste in late October.

The Army List shows that Lawrence reverted from "staff captain" to "captain" on the 20th March, 1916, which is, of course, the time he went to Basra, but Lawrence places the transfer in mid-October, at the time when he asked Storrs "point-blank" to take him with him on his next voyage to Jidda. Lawrence is so vague about dates that we are lucky to have extracts from Storrs's journal, which shows that they left Cairo on the 12th October, 1916, Storrs returning in consequence of an urgent telegram from Abdulla. It will be noted that Lawrence had no official mission, and merely elected to spend a leave on this journey with Storrs.

It is the indisputable fact that Abdulla was so much impressed by Lawrence that he obtained from Hussein permission to send Ali a letter which enabled Lawrence to go to Bir Abbas and to meet Feisal. Lawrence has expressed a poor opinion of Abdulla, with which however both Storrs and Brémond disagree. But there was curious naiveté in the easy way Abdulla fell a victim to Lawrence's "playing for effect" and assumption of omniscience.

Storrs and Lawrence, after these interviews, left Abdulla and made their way by ship from Jidda to Rabegh, where Lawrence landed to meet Sharif Ali, and Storrs returned to Cairo. Riding inland at an angle to the coast, and covering about a hundred miles in a direct line, Lawrence reached Feisal's encampment at three in the afternoon of the 23rd. Between that time and 4 p.m. on the 24th, when he left, Lawrence had four interviews with Feisal.

A few days after his return to Cairo, Lawrence was told by Clayton that he had to return to Arabia with Feisal, in spite of his protests that he was unfitted for such military work, after all those books on strategy!

This is the fourth of seven excerpts from "Lawrence of Arabia: A Biographical Enquiry" by Richard Aldington. This material is copyright in Canada by William Collins Sons and Co., Canada Ltd., and is reprinted with their permission.

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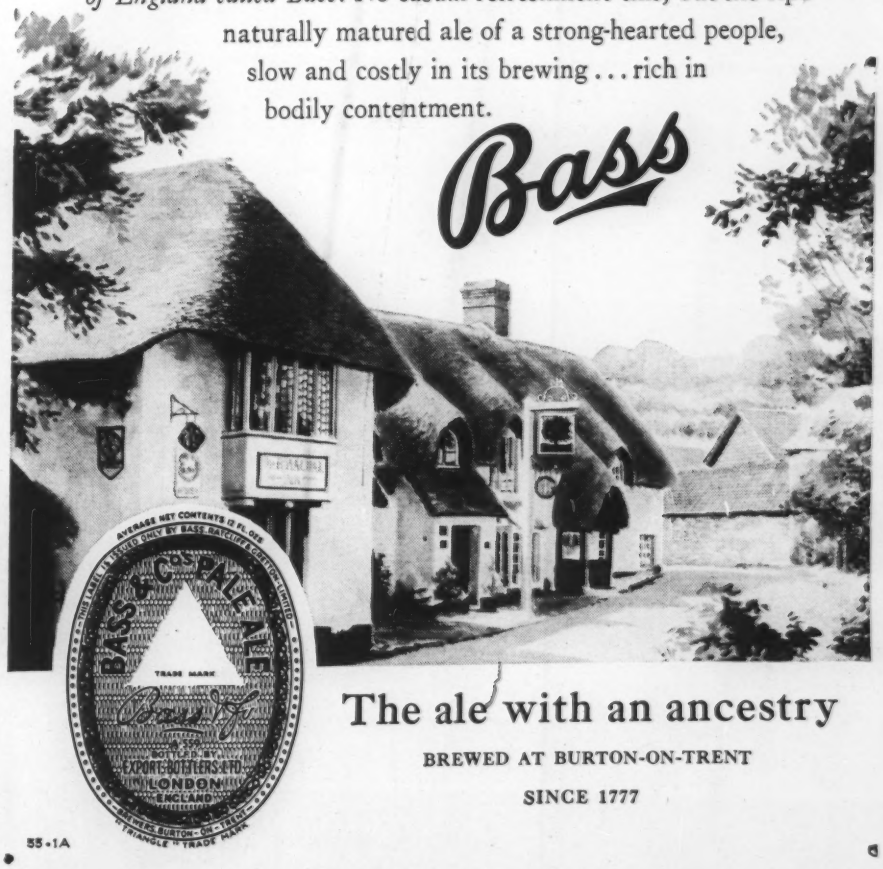

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Films

Exercise in Attention

By Mary Lowrey Ross

THE JAPANESE cinema demands a rather special approach from Western audiences. In such films as, for instance, *Rashomon* or the current *Ugetsu* one must recognize from the outset that the behavior of the characters is as remote from any Occidental counterpart as the acting itself is from Stanislavsky naturalism. The nearest Western replica is probably the miracle play in which allegorical characters describe, largely in abstract terms, the eternal struggle that takes place in the human spirit.

At first sight, almost any Japanese film is largely an exercise in attention. It is always worth a second look, however, if only for the calculated artistry of the photography, which has the spare quality of a Japanese brush picture.

Ugetsu derives from a Japanese classic, written in the eighteenth century, and set in the sixteenth. Its story deals with the ambitions of two Japanese peasants, one a potter who hopes to become a man of wealth, the other a farmer who longs for the life of a samurai. Turning the misfortunes of civil war to account, the two set off for a distant city. En route they are separated from their loving and dutiful wives and go on to fulfil their ambitions. The farmer becomes a warrior, the potter the lover of the Lady Wakasa, daughter of the rich Lord Kutsuki. But the potter's love turns out to be a ghost, and the warrior's lot, though less phantasmal, is hardly more satisfactory. In the end both return to their humble beginnings, enriched by nothing more than grievous experience. The story has entirely the quality of legend, and the characters are embodied abstractions, representing greed, love, grief and acceptance of man's fate.

The acting is formalized to meet the demands of the script, and to Western eyes much of it seems almost incomprehensible. The actors plunge, writhe, tumble and grunt. Even in their more passive moments they approach their roles with the crouched vigor of football players about to enter a scrimmage. It is all exceedingly odd, with the fascinating oddity that can never for a moment be dismissed as meaningless. If *Ugetsu* is worth a first look to you, it will almost certainly be worth a second. Machiko Kyo plays the Lady Wakasa and Masayuki Mori the potter. Both appeared in the earlier *Rashomon*.

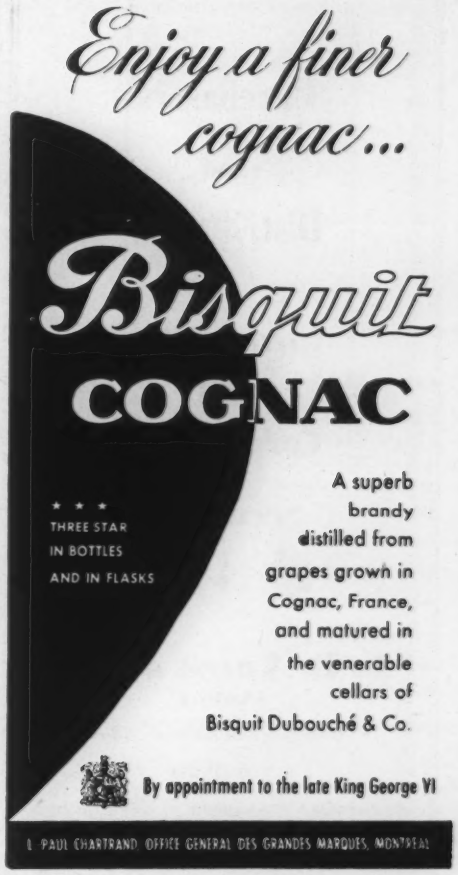
International Film Distributors

UGETSU: Worth a second look.

If Judy Holliday performs her specialized roles a little too often for her own good, it must be admitted that no one on the screen could perform them quite so well. In "*Phffft*", her latest film, she is up to all her old best tricks —the long delaying stare, the pregnant dropped aside, the Confucian wisdom delivered in baby talk. The trouble is that the script of "*Phffft*" isn't quite up to Judy.

The story has to do with a married pair who can't get along together, and gradually discover that they can't get along apart. During the interval while they are making up their minds, the wife, a television writer (Judy Holliday) takes up with a television actor, a peculiar type who tries to express the inexpressible by tying his face up in a sort of lover's knot. Nothing comes of this affair. She then experiments with her ex-husband's amorous room-mate (Jack Carson). Nothing comes of this either. The husband (Jack Lemmon) meanwhile has been carrying on a parallel experiment with a blonde (Kim Novak) and the plot moves along with the exact calculated energy of a precision chorus in action.

It's reasonably entertaining and Judy Holliday makes the most of her part, even if the part doesn't make the most of her talent.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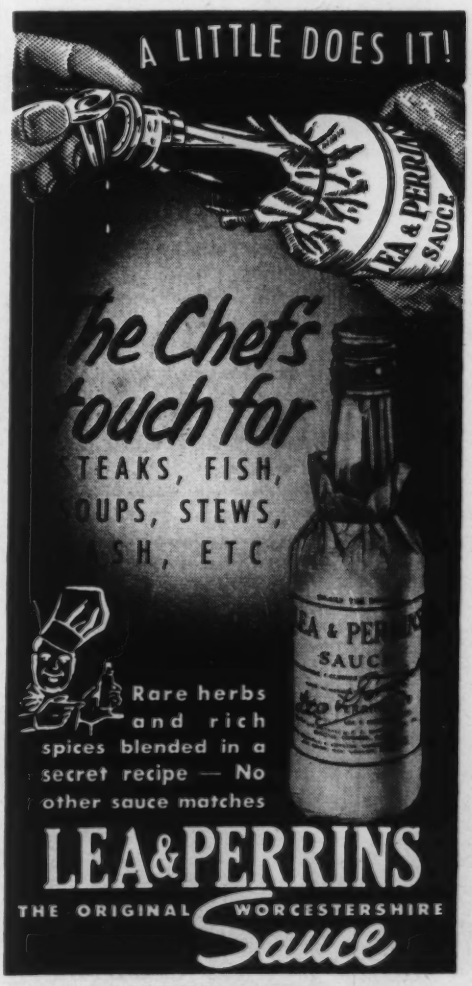
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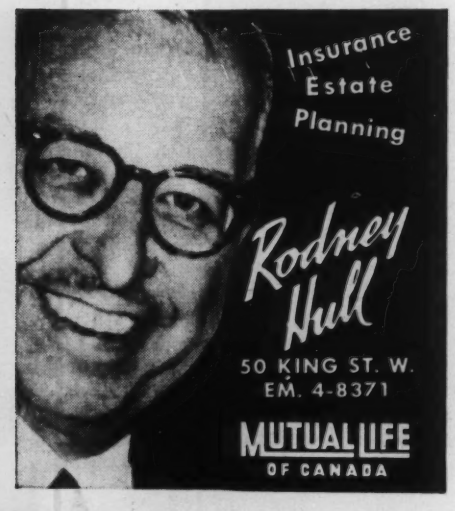


Chess Problem

By "Centaur"

A. M. SPARKE was a fairly prolific composer of brilliant two-movers, and gave considerable attention to the cross-check theme.

Sparke was a quite frequent contributor to the Good Companions' folder. Below is one of his problems with some black Queen self-blocks, a recent subject, with the Queen placed as in No. 106:

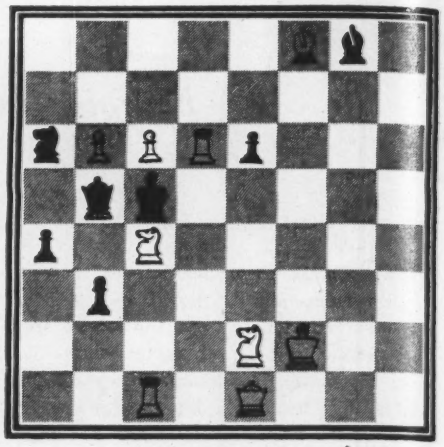
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 110.

1.B-K7, KxP; 2.Kt-B6ch, K-Kt4; 3.Q-K3 mate. 1.B-K7, Kt-Kt3; 2.B-Q6ch, KxP; 3.Q-R3 mate. 1.B-K7, KtxP; 2.B-B6ch, K-Q4; 3.Q-R2 mate. 1.B-K7, Kt else; 2.Kt-B6, etc.

Chameleon echo mates, with a Kt self-block in each case, are presented in the first variation, and the model mate in the third variation is close. Other mates occur, and the student should easily discover them.

PROBLEM NO. 111, by A. M. Sparke.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two.

'Tough and No Nonsense!

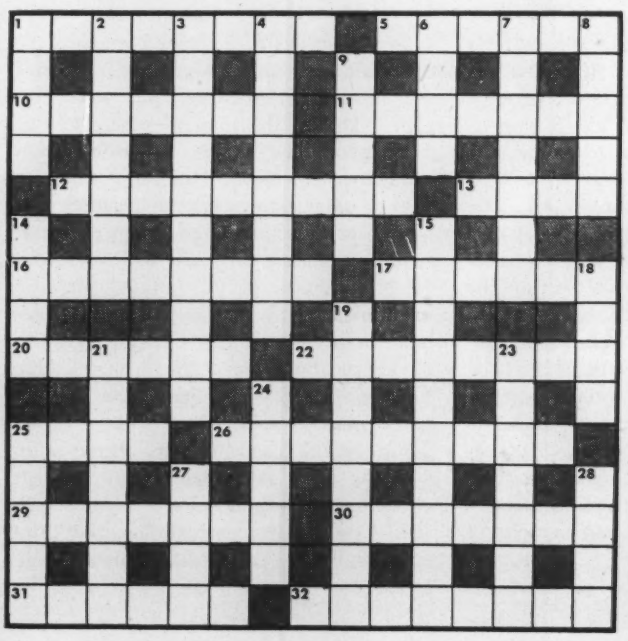
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Tree or Max. (8)
5. Not a tree animal, but likes to nestle by the trunk. (3-3)
10. It is, for a 13 to ride first class. (7)
11. While you've one for your fag, smile, boys. (7)
12. Dis-tressing patches. (4,5)
13. Pre-successful condition of Jack London and W. H. Davies. (4)
16. Usually gets the hip, and the antidote you need when you get the hip. (8)
17. Seasonable endeavor to succeed. (6)
20. Service held on Main St.? (6)
22. King who made a peach out of a girl beneath his station. (8)
25. See 18.
26. Sip claret in small quantities. (9)
29. Where you'll never hear a Russian say "I like mine with salt". (7)
30. Knock some sense into one? On the contrary! (7)
31. Here it improves with age; in France from age! (6)
32. Biblical king goes around with an English Queen in Switzerland. (8)

DOWN

1. To make sales of sables, one must take the . . . (4)
2. Do like the bird that wasn't early? (7)
3. Girl nun gets a bed to make up in an awkward manner. (10)
4. Pi— of milk, perhaps. (4,4)
6. Saucy duke? (4)
7. You don't like it frosted? Then change it! (7)
8. She could dress on nothing when in Hollywood. (5)
9. Accidental dwellings for musicians? (5)
14. Film in which Miss Cummings floated to fame. (4)
15. Often ill-lit, but their patrons are often well lit. (5,5)
18 and 25A. Bound to appear annually. (4,4)
19. Deep, but not the deep south. (5,3)
21. Edmund Vance Cocke says it's a ton, an ounce or what you make it. (7)
23. It's neither around here, nor outside. (7)
24. She may be spotted in a rash. (5)
25. Basically friendless. (5)
27. Wrecked cars describe them. (4)
28. Cow-house erected by the Royal Engineers. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Bred in the bone
10. Annulet
11. Mention
12. Believing
13. Prize
14. Trombone
16. Frayed
18. Boners
20. Lifelike
24. Dough
25. Inheritor
27. Climate
28. Ordinal
29. Shake the bones

DOWN

2. Rinaldo
3. Delve
4. Nutrient
5. Homage
6. Bonaparte
7. Noisily
8. Rabbit
9. Unbend
15. Birch bark
17. Wish-bone
18. Bedeck
19. Nourish
21. Intense
22. Eerily
23. Divest
26. Radio

(3-39)

Business

Stock Market Barometer Dow Jones Averages

By W. P. SNEAD

IN THE CURRENT INQUIRY into the stock market being conducted in Washington by Senator Fulbright turned attention to the well-known but apparently little understood Dow Jones Averages.

Back before the turn of the century, Charles H. Dow, one of the founders of Dow Jones & Company and the *Wall Street Journal,* introduced the series of averages that are faithfully published every day by the *Wall Street Journal* and every newspaper carrying a financial section on this continent.

They were merely an average of 20 industrial stocks and 20 railroad stocks obtained by adding up the column of prices and dividing by 20. Later, the industrial group was increased to 30 and, as stock splits and expansions of share capitals changed the relationships of the various stocks, a means of compensating was evolved by changing the divisor.

While a number of other averages or indices have been produced, such as that published by the *New York Times,* it was the evolution of the Dow Theory that made the Dow Jones Averages the most widely known of them all. It also laid the foundation for a perennial argument which has continued to this day as to the merits and demerits of the various averages as indicators of the stock market.

Despite their obvious limitations, these averages have done a good job of measuring the movements of the market as a whole. While they cover just a small group of stocks, a recent study of trading on the New York market indicated that only 150 stocks accounted for 25 per cent of the volume of trading there. Percentage-wise, they have moved quite accurately with the leaders of the bull market.

The Dow Theory, as evolved by Dow and developed by W. P. Hamilton, the famous editor who used it to forecast the end of the bull market in 1929, has its foundation in some simple but basic observations.

An often-used analogy is that a rising market behaves like an incoming tide; if an observer placed a series of pegs up the beach, he could record the advances and retreats of the succeeding waves, and when the peak had been passed, the uncovering of the successive pegs would show that the tide was on the ebb.

In conjunction with this it was also observed that general business activity and transportation activity went hand in hand. Changes in industrial activity were reflected in carloadings and vice versa. This gave birth to the concept of using both the industrial and rail averages together, with the movements of one serving to confirm or deny the movements of the other.

A useful tool for gauging the broad movements of the market thus came into being, providing the analyst with the means of forecasting movements and indicating these probabilities in a manner available for everyone to follow through his daily newspaper.

The objections to the theory are many, the principal one being that it does not provide a safe formula for getting rich in the stock market. Stock market forecasting, after all, is fully as hazardous as forecasting the weather; the best forecast can often be wrecked by the intrusion of some sudden storm. Other people demand far too much of the theory by refusing to accept its obvious limitations. They demand that it give a reading of the stock market every hour as accurately as a sensitive pressure gauge in a laboratory. They ignore completely the fact that the stock market is continuously unstable and is propelled either up or down by the none too rational human beings who trade on it.

The accompanying chart shows how far the averages have risen since September of 1953. The industrials went from 255 to reach a high of 420 in March, while the rails, in their usual one-third relationship to the industrials, rose from 90 to 144. Leading stocks have paralleled these movements, with General Motors rising from 54 to 107, Standard Oil of New Jersey from 67 to 119 and Southern Pacific Railway from 36 to 60.

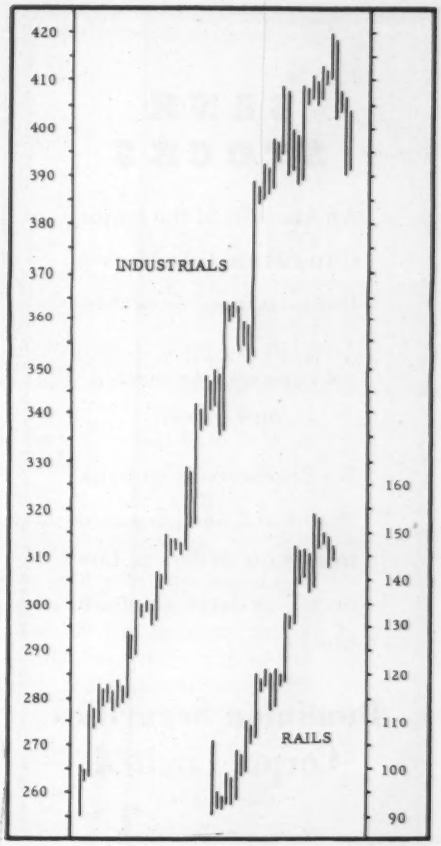


Chart by N. A. de Munnik

The wave-and-tide pattern of the advance is clearly seen on these charts—also the threat that a change in the tide may be impending.

Strangely enough, the individual charts of many stocks exhibit similar patterns although on a reduced scale. The reason for this is that the series of revisions on the constant divisors, the industrials in particular, has exaggerated the changes in the average. A one-point advance or decline in the 30 stocks results in a move of nearly six points in the average. The market action of the group is thus magnified. This, perhaps, is an advantage, when understood, but it also reduces the importance of the day to day changes.

Followers of the Dow Theory do not concern themselves with the minor changes except when a critical resistance point on either the up or down side is penetrated to indicate a continuation or reversal of the major trends—and this is what the devotee of the Dow is primarily concerned with.

If the pegs at 385 and 137 are uncovered by the receding tide, the Dow theorist would conclude that this long uptrend had been reversed and would forecast a decline of from one-third to two-thirds of this broad advance. Conversely, a rise by both averages to new highs would signal that the bull market is still underway with objectives above 500.

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Also reviewed are several income investments attractive to the more conservative investor.

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Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

Kroy Oils

WOULD YOU *please give me your opinion of Kroy Oils. I have a few hundred shares at* $1.56 *a share. Should I hold them or sell?—J. S. S., Pickering, Ont.*

This company has been one of the best managed, most progressive junior companies operating in Western Canada. Since its inception it has steadily improved oil reserves, maintained working capital and expanded its exploration activities.

The last report from the company, dated February 24, 1955, shows oil reserves of 2,250,000 barrels, 12 billion cubic feet of gas reserves and net land holdings of 81,348 acres. The interim balance sheet for the nine months ending January 31, showed working capital of $736,000 and net profits, after all charges were estimated, at $65,000.

The great slump in Western oil shares from the peak reached in April, 1952, carried Kroy down from $3.00 to $1.00 by September of 1953. After a brief rally it dropped back again to $1.00 in December, then recovered sharply to $1.80. By last summer it had again declined to the support level at $1.00 and then repeated this performance in December.

From the beginning of this year it has slowly edged upwards to reach $1.52 and then dribbled back to the present price of $1.30.

From the chart pattern it appears that the persistent buying that was evident repeatedly at $1.00 is being continued in the $1.20-1.30 range and, given favorable market conditions, this slow-paced advance could be extended to $1.75 and, possibly later, to around $2.00.

Thus, holding of your position seems warranted and if the price should again decline to around $1.00, it would appear attractive as a buy.

Foundation Company

I HOLD 100 *shares of Foundation Company bought at* $24. *Would you consider Foundation a good investment and what is your opinion regarding capital gains on this stock?—Mrs. J. K., Montreal.*

The Foundation Company of Canada is one of the largest firms of its kind in this country. It has aggressively expanded its operations in the construction and engineering divisions to participate in the construction boom of the past few years.

This has been reflected in the dividend increases of the last two quarters from 15 cents to 17½ cents and again to 20 cents. The rise in the price of the stock from the $12.00 of January, 1954 to 24¾ last February has been partly due to the optimism held in the affairs of the company due to its securing, last December, a $15-million contract for the expansion of Canadian International Paper Company's mill at La Tuque, Quebec, and the prospects of the company's obtaining St. Lawrence Seaway contracts through its participation with five other companies in Iroquois Constructors Limited.

This doubling in the price of the stock in little more than a year would seem to have discounted much of the favorable prospects for the company and the outlook for further capital gains seems rather limited at the present time.

At this price, and low yield, the stock has moved into a speculative bracket and losses should be guarded against with a protective "sell on stop" order under 23 while you hope for an advance.

Dominion Steel & Coal

I WOULD LIKE TO *know what you think of Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation as a buy at the present price of* 16½ *for a real sound investment? Do you think the present dividend of* $1.00 *is solid? I was told that it is a good buy.—E. H., Caistor Centre, Ont.*

The chart pattern of this stock does not present an optimistic picture and it is rather difficult to see why it should be a buy at present prices.

To review it briefly: the stock made a high of 23½ in 1951 and then turned in a long downtrend that did not halt until the low of 9¾ was recorded in March of 1954. From that point until October the price action was confined to the band between 10 and 13. The announcement that several large orders had been received for steel and iron ore induced the November advance that lifted the price to 18. Since that time the stock has reverted to a narrow seesaw pattern, edging downwards to 16.

Canadian steel stocks, as a group, have lagged far behind the market performance of steel stocks on the New York Stock Exchange. Where large and profitable advances have occurred in such stocks as United States Steel and Bethlehem Steel, the market action of their Canadian counterparts has been anything but productive of profits and Dosco has been the laggard of the group. Now while a stock

may appear to be a buy because it is cheap, that is, selling at a low price, the reason plenty of offerings are available at a low price is invariably that the basic factors affecting the company are such as to warrant a stock market appraisal of its prospects.

Dosco suffers from the fact that it is geographically in a poor position to compete in the central Canadian market against both Canadian and American steel producers. Secondly, the company is mainly a producer of heavy steel items when the greatest demand in the burgeoning market for steel is in what are known as light items such as sheet steel, as used by the automobile manufacturers, who consume about 20 per cent of all the steel produced. Automobile production, currently at a terrific production rate, is the critical factor in determining steel demand. The 1955-56 market for steel depends upon the continuing production of, and demand for, automobiles.

The answer to your question on the stability of the current dividend can be better determined when the annual report for 1954 appears. Should the decline from the $2.62 of 1951 through $2.02 in 1952 to $1.86 in 1953 be continued, then the picture would not be too encouraging. The good rule of thumb in this regard is to expect no more than 50 per cent of earnings to be paid out as dividends.

From the market assessment of the stock and the unimpressive price action of the past few months, this stock does not appear attractive for long-term investment for income at the present time.

Pend Oreille

S. I PURCHASED *shares of Pend Oreille Mines a few years ago and to my knowledge dividends haven't been paid in years. Could I have your opinion on this stock?—D. N. L., Smith Falls, NB.*

Pend Oreille as a lead and zinc producer in Washington, USA, is faced with the problem of selling its concentrates at prices that are severely depressed. When operations for 1953 are compared with that of the previous year, it is noticeable that while production was higher, sales of concentrates were considerably lower, reflecting these lower prices.

The recently completed expansion program has raised the capacity of the mill to 1 million tons annually. Although capacity operation would result in a decided reduction in mining costs, production has been cut back awaiting an improvement in metal prices.

The outlook for lead and zinc does not appear too bright. Stockpiling by the Government and increased buying for the reviving automobile industry have helped alleviate the situation to some extent—witness the reduction of zinc stocks held by domestic smelters to 96,000 tons from 199,000 tons last year. A price rise as a

and now . . . WHAT?

Most Canadians buy Canada Savings Bonds for their first investment, and rightly so. But when additional funds become available, their first question is, "and now . . . what shall I buy?".

The answer depends upon whether safety, income or possible capital appreciation is their greatest need. Individual circumstances should dictate the selection of investments.

Assisting clients to buy investments to meet their personal needs, is one of our services. If you have any investment questions, we will be glad to help you. Call in at our nearest office, write or phone; there is no obligation.

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"Certificate of Registry No. C-1563 has been issued authorizing the Skandinavia Insurance Company Limited of Copenhagen, Denmark, to transact in Canada the business of Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Property Insurance, Real Property Insurance, in addition to Fire Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited Hail Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance, Weather Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, limited to the business of reinsurance only."

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 273

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of thirty cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending April 30, 1955, payable at the Bank and its branches on May 2, 1955, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1955.

Subscribers to new shares are reminded that they will rank for this dividend only in the proportion that the amount paid upon such new shares at the record date of March 31, 1955, bears to the subscription price of $27.

By Order of the Board.

N. J. McKINNON,
General Manager

Toronto, March 18, 1955.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 259

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thirty Cents (30c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April, 1955, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of May next, to shareholders of record of 31st March, 1955, shares subscribed for but not fully paid for at the close of business on the 31st day of March, 1955, to rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments then made on the said shares.

By order of the Board.

JOHN S. PROCTOR
General Manager.

Toronto, 9th March, 1955.

IMPERIAL
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G. E. HOPE-JOHNSTONE

Mr. R. Rosefield, President, announces the appointment of G. E. Hope-Johnstone as Vice President in Charge of Sales and a member of the Board of Directors of Trinidad Leaseholds (Canada) Limited and of Regent Oil Company Limited. Mr. Hope-Johnstone has had some 35 years' experience in the oil industry and has worked in the British West Indies and the Middle East as well as in the United Kingdom. During World War II he served in the Fleet Air Arm as Lieutenant Commander. For the last four years Mr. Hope-Johnstone has been Sales Director and a member of the Board of Directors of Regent Oil Company Limited in Britain.

result of this demand is unlikely, as production would be raised to match. Government stockpiling, which is at present primarily a pump-priming measure, would decline and demand therefore would slacken again. Sufficient over-productive capacity exists to act as a depressant on the market. The near future at least does not hold much promise of rectifying this situation and from what is at present visible, only minor changes can be expected in lead and zinc prices.

The company has paid a 25 cent dividend (U.S. funds) in 1954, which at the present market is yielding 5 per cent. However, as earnings for the same period are only 8 cents per share, this dividend, which has been paid from earned surplus, cannot be maintained indefinitely.

In the light of the unfavorable conditions for the industry, the stock does not seem a wise investment. The recent market advance, which has carried the price to $5.00 a share, appears to have run into a supply area, which has proved to be a barrier to an advance for the better part of a year.

In Brief

I OWN *shares of Chief Mountain Oil. What are its prospects?—J. S., Whitehorse, YT.*

There are none visible.

HAVE YOU *any information regarding Victoria copper? What is the condition of the company?—N. J. S., Montreal.*

Inactive.

I OWN 1,000 *shares of Tiffany Yellowknife. Have you any news about this stock and is it worth keeping?—J. S. S., Pickering, Ont.*

It's no gem. Sell if you can.

SEVERAL YEARS AGO *I purchased shares of Nicola Mines at* $1.00. *Is this company still in existence?—G. S. C., Montreal.*

In name only.

WHAT IS *the status of Sudbury Patricia Mines?—B. B., Hamilton, Ont.*

Stagnant.

WOULD YOU *recommend the purchase of Lafayette Asbestos?—R. C., Montreal.*

Why?

HAVE SHARES *of Mattawin Gold Mines any value today?—A. W. M., Winnipeg.*

It's 1 cent bid.

ARE *shares of Quebec Labrador a good speculation?—M. D. J., Tillsonburg, Ont.*

No.

•

Readers requesting information from Gold & Dross must limit their inquiries to one stock and give their name and address in full. The purchase price of the stock should be stated.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1932

Certificate of Registry No. C-1564 has been issued authorizing the Christiania Almindelige Forsikrings - Aktieselskap Storebrand of Oslo, Norway, to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Employers' Liability Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Accident Insurance, provided in connection with a policy of automobile insurance insuring against liability for bodily injuries, limited to expenses incurred arising from bodily injuries suffered by driver and passengers and resulting from the ownership or operation of an automobile, Personal Property Insurance, Public Liability Insurance, Real Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, on the condition that if in the transaction of its business in Canada the company uses an anglicized name, that name shall be "STOREBRAND INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED".

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Who's Who in Business

Tremendous Opportunities

By John Irwin

CHARLES F. W. BURNS, senior partner and founder of Burns Bros. & Co., and president of Burns Bros. & Denton of Toronto, is a man of wide interests. An investment dealer, stockbroker and underwriter, he also holds directorships in companies dealing in insurance, finance, and the steel, newspaper, brewing, forestry, dairy and woollen industries, and he has gained prominence as a stock breeder, particularly of Guernsey cattle.

Born at Vancouver on September 27, 1907, a son of Herbert Deschamps Burns, now chairman of the board of the Bank of Nova Scotia, he attended Upper Canada College, Trinity College School and the University of Toronto. "I enjoyed my college days. I got my 'T' for football which then seemed more important than a degree, much to my subsequent regret." Leaving the university he entered the Call Loan Department of the Bank of Nova Scotia. "In 1928 and 1929 there was a gambling fever abroad; we handled sizable call loans and this whetted my appetite for the investment business."

Ashley & Crippen

CHARLES BURNS

He left the bank in 1929 to become a floor trader and, later, a salesman for Toronto investment firms. When the market broke that year, "the bond business looked to have a productive future". With $500 borrowed from his father he "rented a desk, hired a part-time bookkeeper and was in business as Charles Burns and Company". He was later joined by a brother, Latham, who has since died. Business flourished and a seat on the Toronto Stock Exchange became necessary. "My mother-in-law (the Hon. Cairine Wilson, who was the first woman Senator) lent me money to make the $50,000 purchase, but it was a little disturbing a year or so later to see the price of seats drop to $11,000." (The price of a seat today is around $75,000.) The name of the business was changed to its present title. In 1939, when Wilf Denton joined the firm, Charles Burns became president of the bond company.

Shortly after the start of World War II, he joined the RCAF. After a year in England with the RAF, he returned to Canada to organize flying control of Eastern Air Command. His organization was responsible for about 100 personnel being saved from crashed aircraft in the waters around Labrador, Newfoundland, and the Maritimes. He retired in 1945 "after four very interesting years" with the rank of Wing Commander. Nearly six feet tall, courteous and well dressed, Charles Burns has an affable and warm personality. He seems tireless. His voice has a briskness and, when extolling the virtues of companies with which he is actively connected, he betrays an almost boyish enthusiasm. He is proud of his firm. From a modest beginning—the rented desk and the part-time bookkeeper—he has seen his business grow to where it now employs 125 people in offices in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg (where Burns Bros. are members of the Grain Exchange) and New York.

He bought a dairy farm at King, some 22 miles from his office in downtown Toronto, shortly after the war and lives there the year round with his wife and their son and two daughters. He has carefully built up a strain of Guernsey cattle which have taken prizes at all the top shows in the country, including the reserve grand championship with a bull at the Royal Winter Fair. He is on the Executive Committee of the Royal Winter Fair.

He is a Governor of the University of Toronto (he was one of the youngest when appointed at the age of 32), of Trinity College and of Trinity College School. He is a member of several clubs and a director of the Ontario Jockey Club.

He firmly believes there are tremendous opportunities for young men in almost any part of the country and is "completely confident in Canada's unlimited future".

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Bonds

Municipal Debentures

By J. Ross Oborne

ONE OF THE SOUNDEST classes of securities on the Canadian market, municipal debentures, is almost entirely overlooked by private investors. In the United States the same class of securities is eagerly sought after.

Towns, cities, and villages have to raise money for various purposes. The provision of such costly essentials as schools and public buildings necessitates the spending of large amounts of money for facilities that normally last from twenty to forty years. Obviously current taxes could not be raised to pay the cost all in one year. Just as an individual has a mortgage on his house and pays it off over a period of years, so a municipality pays certain of its debts off year by year.

When a town has to raise money by debentures to pay for a new school, usually the first step is for the Treasurer to consult one Investment Dealer or more for assistance in deciding the coupon rate and the amount of debentures that should be retired each year. When this has been done, the Municipality may either "call for tenders" among the Investment Dealers, with a view to selling the issue to the highest bidder, or deal privately with one Investment Dealer.

This question of private deals versus tenders is one that often causes controversy within a municipality. On the face of it, there would appear to be no good reason for not always calling for tenders and selling to the highest bidder. The basic reason that many municipalities sell their issues to one Dealer without competitive bids is to protect their credit rating.

Let us take the case of a town which has sold its issue to the highest bidder. The highest bidder may have paid considerably more for the issue than the next bidder or group of bidders. That would seem fine for the Municipality, but if the Dealer has paid too much for the debentures he is going to have a hard time selling them. This is where the town's credit rating gets hurt. The debentures sell slowly, the price has to be cut and the Dealer loses money. Months later he may still have many unsold debentures in his inventory. By now the municipality has another debenture issue to sell. Since the time of the last issue, the credit rating has fallen because the previous issue did not sell well. This time the tenders often are lower and any advantages gained by the previous sale are often nullified.

Had the town dealt with one Dealer on

a private basis this might not have occurred. Quite often on private deals the Dealer has a sure buyer or buyers for the debentures when he enters into negotiations with the municipality. If the Dealer has a buyer, then he is not taking any risk. If he is not taking any risk, he can afford to work on a smaller margin of profit. If he can work on a smaller margin of profit, then the Municipality often can get a better price than by calling for tenders. Most important, however, is the fact that the issue is sold and the credit rating of the town is kept in good order.

Municipal debentures in Canada for the most part are in serial form. That is, the issue is designed so that a portion of it is retired each year. At one time few debentures were in serial form. They were in the same form as most of our Government and Corporation bonds, and had a single maturity date.

The issue to be retired had to be paid for, so much each year out of taxes. Each year these moneys were set aside to accumulate. These moneys or sinking funds could not lie dormant; they had to be invested because interest was being paid out on the debenture debt and a similar rate of interest had to be earned by the fund. The investment of these sinking funds became a great problem for municipalities. Often unwise investments were made. The end result was that due to poor management of sinking funds and interest rate changes the moneys were not always on hand to retire the debentures fully when they came due. Such a situation caused some municipalities to default on their obligations. The end result was that laws were enacted making it obligatory for municipalities to sell only debentures in serial form on the yearly retirement basis.

The advent of serial debentures ended the popularity of municipal debentures as far as the private investor was concerned. What really happened was that municipal debentures lost one quality, vital to the private investor: marketability. The present situation is one of a market restricted to the large long term buyers such as Insurance Companies, Pension Funds, etc.

In the United States the popularity of the Municipal debentures comes about because most of them are tax exempt. In short, the investor pays no tax on the income derived from these debentures.

It has been suggested here in Canada that steps should be taken to broaden the market for municipal debentures. It could be done by going back to our previous method of issuing single maturities with sinking funds. On the other hand, it could make our serial issues popular if they had a tax advantage on the income. Perhaps one day we shall see Savings Bonds issued by cities and towns with a tax rebate on coupons used to pay municipal taxes on homes and factories.

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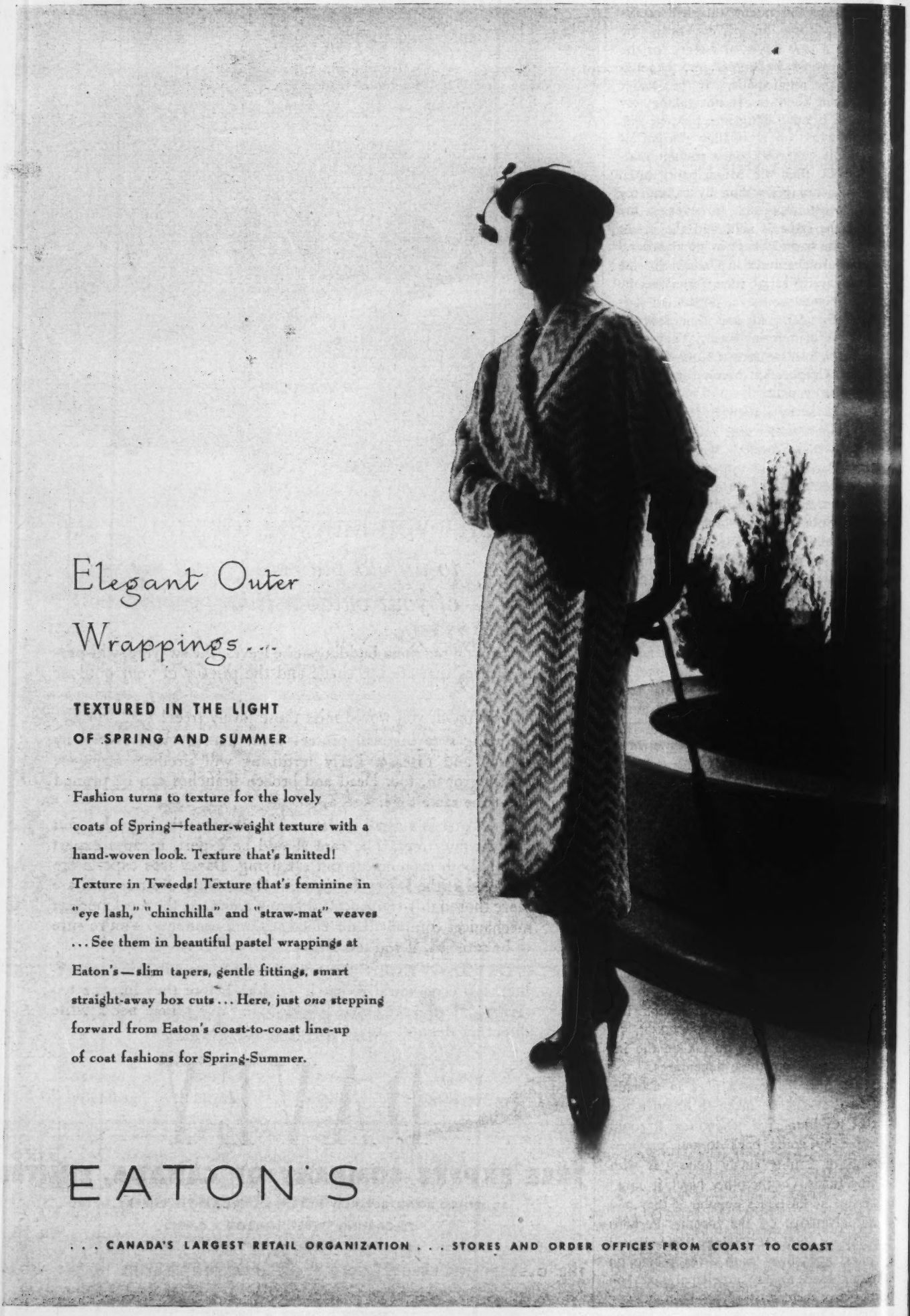
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Ashley & Crippen

APRIL SHOWERS *bring out glamour rainwear, like this black taffeta coat by Miss Sun Valley of Toronto, woven with gold Lurex thread and with water repellent lining. Black velvet bands the neckline and falls in streamers and also tightly cuffs the puff sleeves. The model is Actress Norma MacMillan, formerly of Vancouver, now in TV and radio in Toronto. The coat is available at Eaton's at about $29.95.*

Conversation Pieces:

FASHION COMMENTATOR Doreen Day, of Montreal Eaton's, has come up with the suggestion of a U line. This gave us quite a turn till we read further and discovered that the U line is just any line that happens to suit U, or You. This sounds like a practical and comfortable notion—especially as we've tried both raising and lowering our belt in search of the waistline and find it doesn't make any more difference than if we'd left it hanging on the back of the chair.

THERE'S A NEW MAGAZINE available entitled *Disease of the Month*. Every month the new publication takes up an interesting modern affliction described by experts. It's intended for the medical profession but it's available to anyone who likes his chillers reliably documented.

WE SPENT AN HOUR recently pinned into a corner of a parking lot while the worried proprietor tried to untangle a couple of hundred cars and send them on their way. During the waiting period we occupied ourselves trying to figure out how much space and time, not to mention scraped tempers and fenders, might be saved if cars were more sensibly designed to meet modern conditions. It turned out to be incalculable. According to a recent survey Canadian car owners feel that the limit has been reached in the long low car trend. Cars have now outgrown not only garages but all available parking space. Eventually car designers must come to realize that the only possible direction car design can take is up. It would be odd if the car of the future turned out to be designed along the lines of the Paris taxicabs that were sent out to defend the Marne in 1914.

OUR UNOFFICIAL SURVEY reports that most families eat in the breakfast nook or at the family snack-bar. The dining-room is still included in architectural plans, but it figures largely as conspicuous waste. A friend tells us that he has finally found a use for the dining-room. He moved in the television set from the living-room, which he and his wife have now reoccupied. Every evening the dining-room is in use for television from four o'clock till ten, the children and their friends gathering round three sides of the dining-room table like a board meeting without a chairman. He reports that homework is done during commercials and discussion panels. It is still being graded "S" for Satisfactory.

THE HUSBAND-AND-WIFE FASHION TREND seems to be growing. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bergen turned up recently in matching accessories, Mrs. Bergen wearing a polka-dotted sash and Mr. Bergen a tie that matched it dot for dot. Two pages farther on we came across a picture of a happy husband-and-wife team headed for the beach. The husband wore a shocking pink shirt, black velvet shorts and black velvet scuffies. The wife wore a matching outfit of shirt and shorts, and rope espadrilles. The new trend implies an easy, comradely, give-and-take marital relationship, and turns up most frequently in Hollywood, where it's a lot easier to match cummerbunds than temperaments and careers. (We're still dead against His and Her bath-towels and station-wagons, in Hollywood or anywhere else.)

Ashley & Crippen

Vancouver's Barbara Custance, Pianist

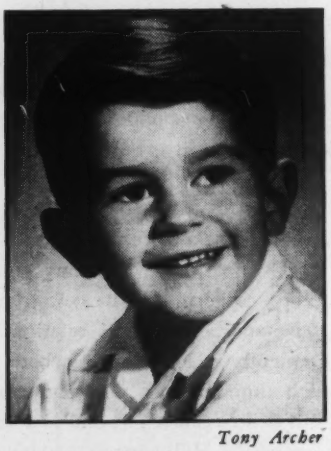
BARBARA CUSTANCE is a Canadian pianist with a fine international reputation. She is also a friendly person who radiates a vitality that at 15 years of age was all physical energy. It was then, as she was having an audition at the Royal Academy in London, Eng., that she broke three strings of the concert grand in her attack on Beethoven's *Apassionata Sonata*. The official verdict was "an excellent but untamed performance". Since then she has learned to relax and to control this strength, but even yet the reviews of her concerts, whether in Canada, Europe, or the U.S., mention the vigor of her performance.

She became a concert pianist by accident. At 13, she broke her leg on a climbing expedition. Unable to go to school, she spent hours practising and won the scholarship that led to the breaking of the piano strings in London.

Barbara Custance has a dark beauty and a luminous paleness that is probably a throwback to the Irish part of her English-French-Irish ancestry. She is married to Hungarian-born Leslie Kerr (originally Kirz), owner of several lumber mills in BC. They have two dark-haired sons and recently adopted a blonde baby girl. They live in a big Tudor-style home overlooking the sea and the mountains.

Miss Custance has already made a number of European concert tours, has appeared with major symphony orchestras and has played on radio programs. This year she made her first U.S. tour, under the management of National Concert and Artists' Corporation (she is the only Canadian pianist on their list). The tour ended in New York, where she gave her fifth Town Hall concert. She received excellent notices from *all* the critics.

This month she was in Toronto for a short time to make her first records for Hallmark. One record will include a Beethoven sonata and a Brahms group; the other, a Scarlatti sonata and Bach.

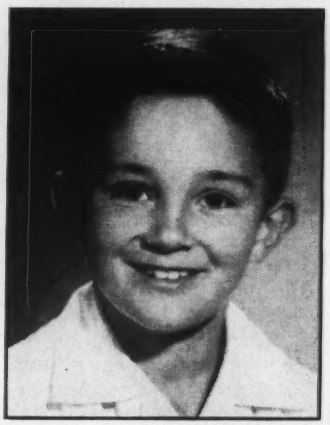


Tony Archer

Son Timothy, age 7.

Tony Archer

Daughter Patsy, age 2½.



Tony Archer

Son John, age 10.

MRS. ENRIQUE QUINTANA, *wife of the Counsellor for The Argentine who was photographed just prior to the fashion show arranged by the Red Cross in co-operation with Freiman's. Eleven prominent Ottawa women and wives of the Diplomatic Corps were guest models, to help raise money for the current Red Cross campaign. Mrs. Quintana is wearing a black and white wool sheath by Oleg Cassini of New York, worn with a white mink stole.*

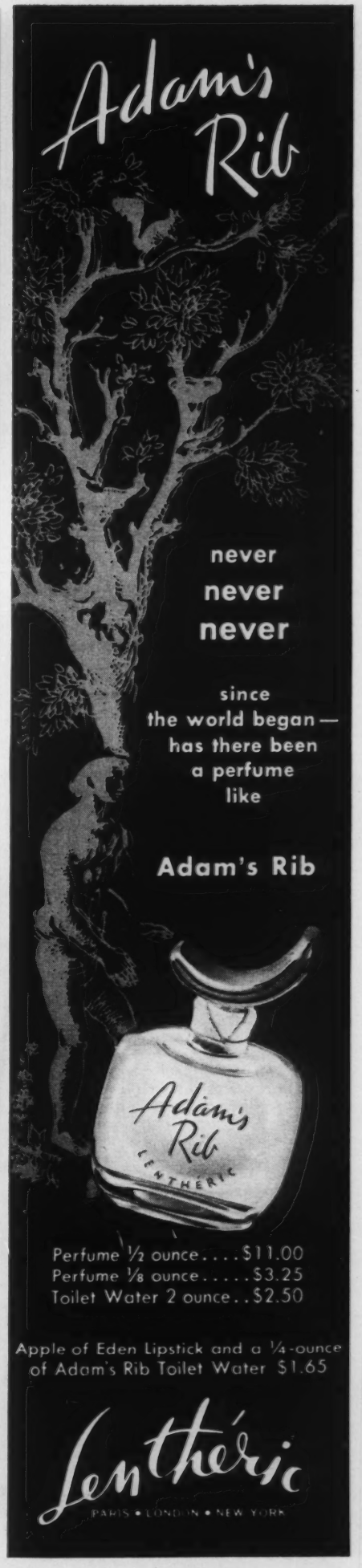
A Red Cross "Blitz" Fashion Revue

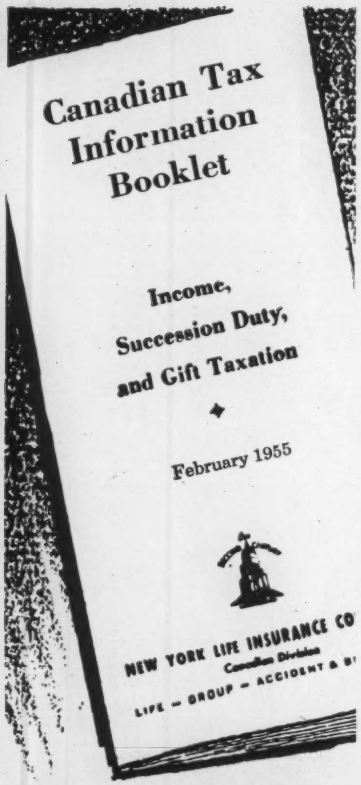
in co-operation with A. J. Freiman, Ltd., Ottawa

COUNTESS FRANCOIS DE HEMRICOURT DE GRUNNE, *wife of the Military, Naval and Air Attaché for Belgium, in navy silk taffeta.*

Photos: Capital Press

MRS. LOPEZ CHICHERI, *wife of the Commercial Attaché for Spain, on the runway. She is modelling an afternoon print in tones of blue.*

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Letters

Informed Voters

YOUR PLEA for the Slob or the Common Man was touching . . . but the fact is that too many people are allowed to vote who have no qualifications for making the important decision that voting involves. The great weakness of our form of democracy is that the franchise is too general. . . If politicians had to appeal to only an intellectual aristocracy instead of to the stupid and uninformed millions, we would get wise and efficient government. . . It is quite safe to say that the masses actually do not care about political freedom—they do not understand freedom and therefore fear it—and all they really care about is security. If the franchise were severely limited, important decisions of national policy would be left to those capable of making them, and the masses would be able to enjoy the mindless security they seek. . . This is not Fascism, but enlightened democracy.

Halifax RICHARD MULQUEEN

WITH REFERENCE to your comment on voting on fluoridation. . . It is stupid to claim that technical decisions such as this must be left to the voters, most of whom have neither the knowledge nor experience to guide them. It is a question of whether issues like fluoridation are to be settled by informed persons or by the suspicions, prejudices, ignorance and superstitious beliefs of people who know little or nothing about the scientific facts. . .

Toronto FREDERICK ANSCOMB

Unemployment

YOUR COMMENT on unemployment is typical of the emotional, or irrational, approach to this subject. Your only conclusion seems to be that a solution can be found only in a Dominion-provincial conference. In fact, it is this shallow faith in the power of politicians to remedy all of the nation's ills that is the root of the trouble. There is strong reason for believing that it is the politicians themselves, with their meddling with economic forces, who have been largely responsible for stunting the rapid economic development of Canada. . . With the space and resources we have in this country, we should now be like Australia, where there are more jobs than workers, if we had not permitted our political leaders to play God with our economy. . .

Calgary ELMORE DINEEN

. . . THERE IS actually no need for Federal and provincial representatives to meet to discuss unemployment. Ottawa could resolve the problem itself simply by taking a realistic view of tariffs. What ails this country's commerce is foreign competition. Give domestic industries some protection against this competition, and much of the unemployment would disappear. The fear of retaliation by other countries is largely illusory. There would be no reason to retaliate if we merely adopted their restrictions. . .

Montreal B. I. SWARTZ

Military Training

PLEASE REGISTER my opposition to any form of compulsory military training. We already spend more than four millions a day for defence. Instead we should banish war altogether from our thoughts. Russia might be a dangerous enemy but let us turn to God for our protection against this foe. He *alone* is our hope and He will protect the weak ones who cry to Him for mercy. Instead of spending four millions a day for defence we should double the rate of family allowances and decrease the taxes.

Ottawa MRS. CECILE BELISLE

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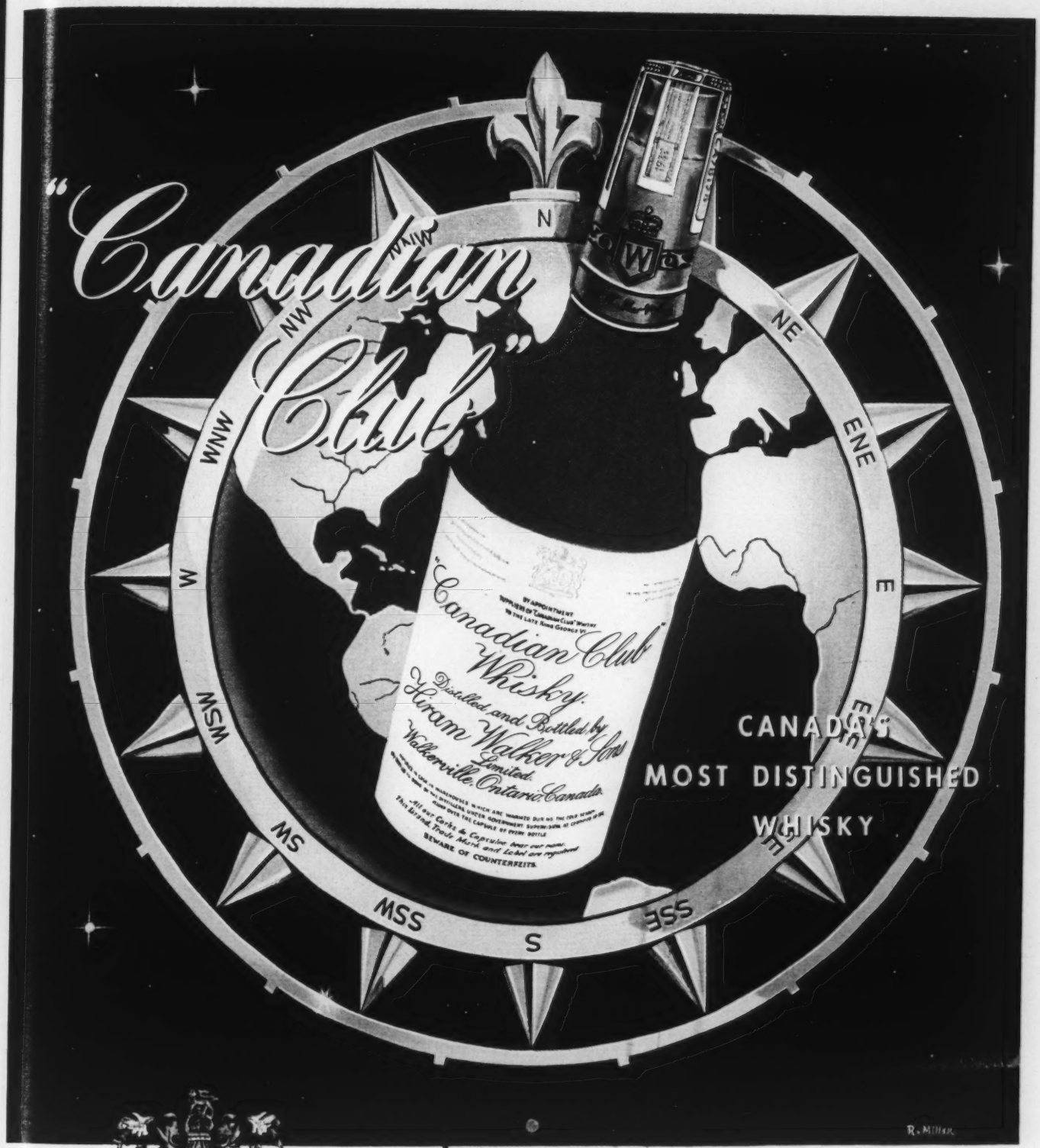

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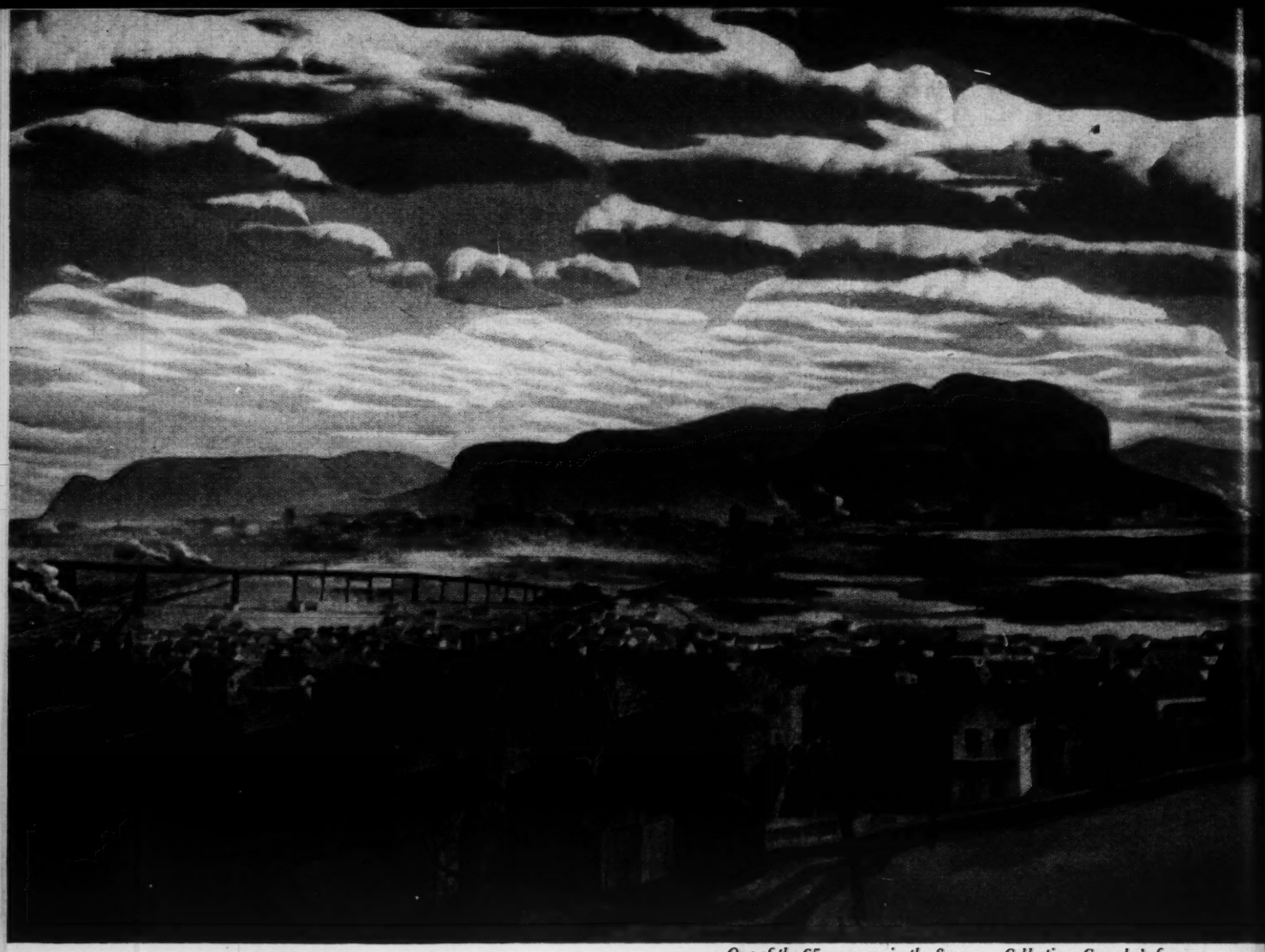

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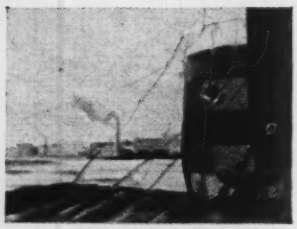
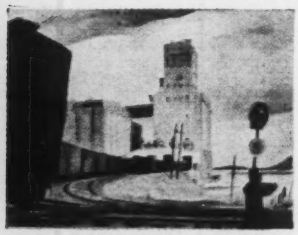


"Wharf in Port Arthur—Early Spring," another interpretation by Leslie Coppold for the Seagram Collection.



Leslie Coppold's "Cars Loaded with Grain," a glimpse of some of the activity found in Canada's great lakehead ports.

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